

62.57

1954 (2nd ed)

62

EXOTICS

Julius Roehrs Co.
Rutherford, N. J.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
APR 8 - 1954
U. S. Department of Agriculture



1715
The first of the
year 1715



EXOTIC PLANTS

Illustrated

THEIR REQUIREMENTS AND BACKGROUND

by ALFRED BYRD GRAF

SECOND EDITION

SONG OF INDIA

JULIUS ROEHRS COMPANY

RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY, U. S. A.



Arachnis, the Spider Orchid, used as head ornament in Indonesia

Table of Contents:

Your Key to care of Exotic Plants.....	3
World Map showing the Tropic Belt.....	4
Temperature and Rainfall in the Tropic World.....	5
Insect Enemies of your Houseplants.....	6
Exotic Plants, alphabetical listing.....	7-76
Begonias	13
Bromeliads	16-21
Ferns, photos grouped on pages.....	28-29
Marantaceae	39
Orchids	42-52
Philodendrons	56-61
Saintpaulias	65
Succulents with Cacti.....	68-74
Background and habitat pictures.....	77-94
Guide to plants illustrated.....	95-96

This Picture Book is intended to acquaint all plant lovers with the large variety of good house plants and conservatory ornamentals in cultivation. Nearly 1400 plants are illustrated to give a general idea of their appearance and make identification easier.

Descriptions of plants are non-technical and from a layman's point of view. The nomenclature principally follows Bailey. Aside from the facilities available at the New York Botanical Garden and other American institutions, I have consulted collections and herbaria at Kew, Cairo, Singapore, Peradeniya, Bogor, Tokyo, Lima. Despite serious effort I realize that there will be names still subject to correction. Any criticism toward this end would help to make this list more useful all around. I gratefully acknowledge the help of scientists and collectors whose suggestions have prompted me to make a number of changes in this edition.

Wherever possible, the original home of species is indicated. With tables showing temperatures and rainfall at typical locations, and a map of the tropic zone for reference, a plant's requirements can be more easily understood.

A brief guide to the care of plants at home is provided by means of a key following the description of each species. The number at the end of the line refers to a photograph, if shown, and also to a corresponding number on the availability list.

Some pictures are added to give a glimpse of the romantic background of our exotic plants in their native lands.

Second Edition 1954

A. B. Graf



Your Key to Care of Exotic Plants



The letters following description of plants indicate the environment and growing conditions which they prefer or tolerate.

1 Temperature

C=Cool: 45-58°F. = 7-14°C.

I=Intermediate: 55-68°F. = 13-20°C.

W=Warm: 65-80°F. = 18-26°C.

2 Location

P=Cool to intermediate greenhouse, ideal for **glassed-in-porch**, or garden during summer in the North, protected Patio in the South.

A=Temperate to warm greenhouse, suitable for heated **apartment** or home decoration.

T=Tropical humid-warm greenhouse or **conservatory**; would require moisture-holding glass enclosure, or terrarium to be happy in the living room.

3 Soil

H=Soil rich in humus or leafmold, peatmoss and some rough manure; add small amount of loam.

L=Loam or rich garden soil with rotted manure, humus added.

O=Osmunda fern fiber (can add sphagnum moss), with drainage of broken pots or charcoal.

4 Light

B=Bright sun—(4000-8000 foot candles, for normal daylight)

F=Filtered or diffused sunlight—(1000-3000 foot candles, for normal daylight)

S=Shady or away from sun—(50-800 foot candles, for normal daylight)

5 Moisture

D=Dry side: let soil become dry between waterings, then soak thoroughly.

M=Moist: keep moist but don't let soil become water soaked. If standing in a saucer, such plants like to be watered from the base, for even moisture.

N=Wet: never allow to dry out, best to keep in a saucer filled with water or in jardiniere—though drainage water should be emptied every day or two as most plants resent being left standing continuously in water.



1. The lower end of each range is more suitable for a night temperature for the same reason that we sleep best in a cool room. During the day, or period of maximum light, in combination with the upper range of the temperature scale, the leaf manufactures food for maintenance and growth; while at night, the stimulation of high temperature alone, increases respiration, or the reverse process and therefore loss of food produced during the day. Lower temperature will store it. Species classified A or P, can also get along at a temperature range lower than indicated.

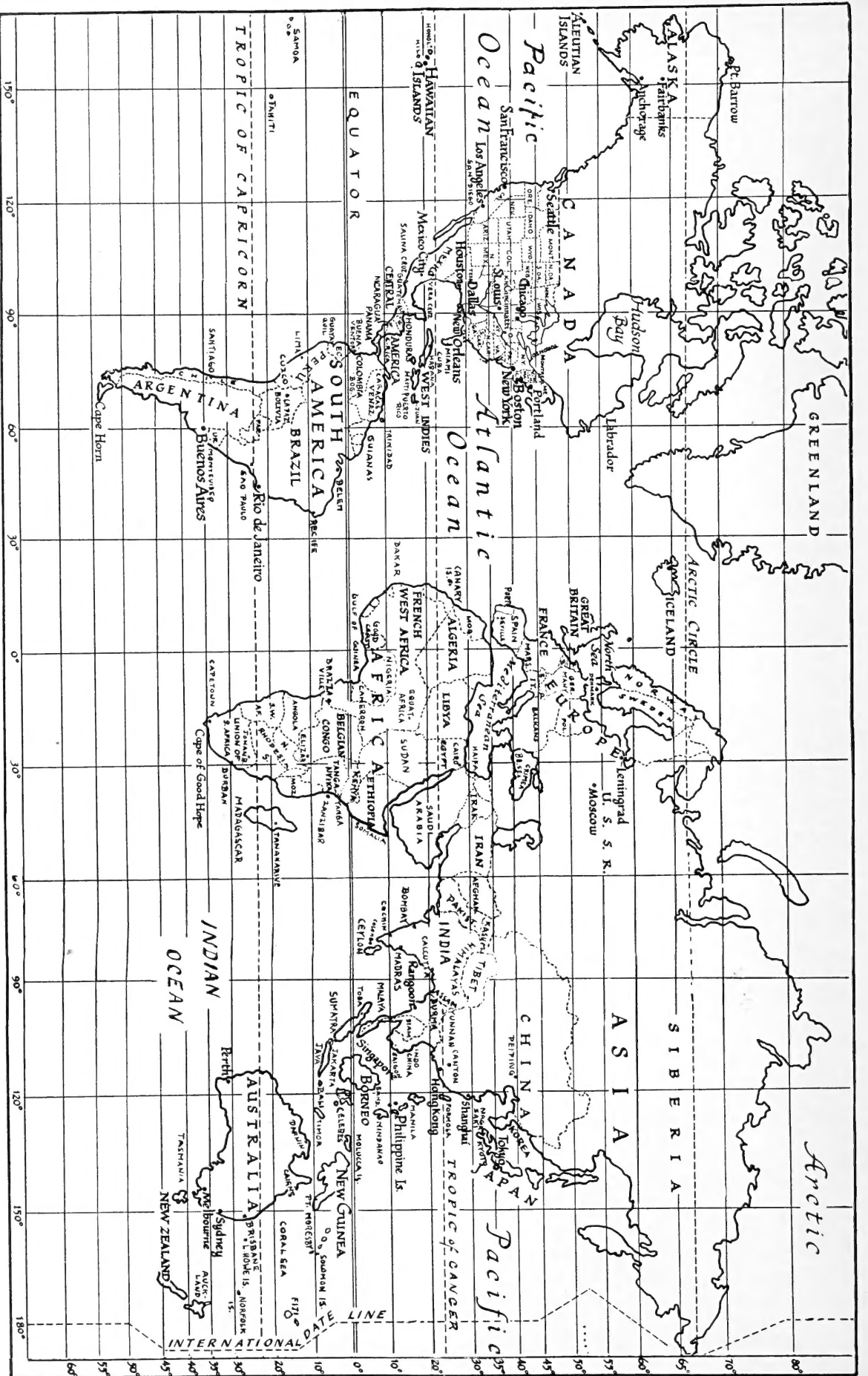
2. Varieties classified under A would naturally prefer the ideal growing conditions of the greenhouse, but are recommended for use as houseplants because this group seems to tolerate the trying conditions of the steam heated living room. Some plants are marked T because most homes, while warm enough, are usually too dry for those tropical species which require high humidity to thrive.

3. Good potting soil for houseplants must be friable and light enough to permit excessive water to drain adequately. Organic matter as in leafmold, humus or peatmoss helps to retain even moisture necessary especially to fibrous-rooted plants; also tends to create a moderately acid condition in the soil which most tropical plants prefer (pH 5.5 to 6.5). Avoid over-rich soil as undue stimulation of the growth of houseplants is not desirable. Likewise over-feeding can be dangerous and it is best to add fertilizer just enough, especially on slow growing plants, to keep them from starving, under the limited light conditions prevailing indoors.

4. A simple indicator of diffused sunlight is when one can barely see the shadow of one's hand when passing it over the plant. The intelligent plant lover is learning to make provision to add supplementary light, addition of which will make a great difference in the survival and keeping quality of plants as it will do wonders in providing energy to leaves. Light can be as important as moisture and this is understandable when one considers the high intensity of sunlight in the tropics. A 3500°K white fluorescent tube lamp is a good balance light, desirable because it is cool. Of even greater energy, especially to flowering plants, are the incandescent or filament lamps, whether in an ordinary lampshade, or inconspicuously set into the ceiling of the room as spotlight. Work is being done to determine the optimum measure of light for various plants as expressed in foot candles. Most plants do not tolerate a continued light period of 24 hours; maximum duration of light should not exceed 18 hours per day.

5. Watering means soaking thoroughly; if necessary holding the pot in a bucket of tepid water until the airbubbles stop coming up. Pots should stand in saucers, or a shallow tray with pebbles, limestone grit or peatmoss, which can be kept moist, to prevent excessive drying out.

Sufficient humidity in the air is badly lacking in most steamheated apartments, yet is most important. Humidifiers of course are most efficient. But cheaper methods to create humidity can be used with good results, such as a pan of water on the radiator. More effective still yet simple, is to hide a container of water under the radiator cover, with a wick of wool extending out and resting on the radiator. Or hot water can be poured once a week over the limestone grit in the plant trays themselves. All this will not only benefit plant life but make for healthier living as well.



Map of the World showing the Tropic Circles which at 23.5 deg. distance north and south of the equator border the Torrid Zone. This region between or near these parallels is marked by its torrid climate and luxuriant vegetation, modified of course by altitude and precipitation. Guided by the lines of latitude on this map, and the listed tables on elevations, temperature and rainfall, a fair idea can be formed about climatic background and geographical distribution of plants in their native countries.

TEMPERATURE and RAINFALL at typical locations in the Tropic and Subtropic Zones of the World.

	LAT. deg.	ELEVAT. feet	TEMP. °F. min. max.	RAIN in.
NORTH AMERICA				
California, San Diego.....	32.7 N	131	35 88	11
Florida, Miami	25.8 N	10	27 95	56
Mexico, Mexico City.....	19.2 N	7575	24 92	29
Mexico, Vera Cruz.....	19.1 N	52	49 96	63
WEST INDIES				
Cuba, Habana	23.8 N	161	50 95	48
Haiti, Port au Prince.....	18.3 N	121	59 100	55
Puerto Rico, San Juan.....	18.2 N	100	62 94	61
Jamaica, Kingston	18.1 N	24	57 98	33
CENTRAL AMERICA				
Honduras, Belize	17.3 N	7	46 99	84
Guatemala, Guatemala City.....	14.3 N	4855	41 90	51
Costa Rica, San José.....	9.5 N	3760	47 94	71
Panama, Colon	9.2 N	25	66 95	127
SOUTH AMERICA				
Venezuela, Caracas	10.3 N	3,420	45 91	32
Venezuela, Ciudad Bolívar.....	8.9 N	125	66 97	35
B. Guiana, Georgetown.....	6.5 N	70	68 92	90
Colombia, Bogotá	4.4 N	8678	35 79	40
Colombia, Buenaventura	3.5 N	39	65 90	281
Ecuador, Quito (Sierra).....	0.1 S	9350	36 78	49
Ecuador, Mendez (Oriente).....	2.4 S	2290	61 89	102
Brazil, Manaus (Amazonas).....	3.0 S	147	66 101	72
Brazil, Rio de Janeiro.....	22.5 S	210	52 102	43
Brazil, Sao Paulo.....	23.3 S	2690	28 101	56
Peru, Iquitos (Amazon).....	3.7 S	295	64 88	103
Peru, Lima	12.3 S	512	40 90	2
Peru, Cuzco	13.3 S	11,319	28 80	32
Bolivia, La Paz	16.3 S	12,001	27 75	22
Chile, Santiago	33.2 S	1706	24 99	14
Argentina, Buenos Aires.....	34.3 S	82	28 103	38
EUROPE				
France, Marseilles	43.1 N	246	12 100	23
Italy, Palermo (Sicily).....	38.1 N	229	37 97	30
Spain, Seville (Andalusia).....	37.2 N	98	22 124	19
AFRICA				
Egypt, Cairo	30.3 N	98	31 113	1
Ethiopia, Addis Ababa.....	9.0 N	8005	32 93	49
Gold Coast, Accra.....	5.3 N	60	59 95	27
Cameroon, Douala	4.0 N	33	66 90	156
Equatorial Africa, Brazzaville.....	4.2 S	951	53 101	49
East Africa, Nairobi.....	1.1 S	5450	36 89	38
Tanganyika, Amani (Usambara Mts.).....	4.5 S	3100	45 86	50
Tanganyika, Tanga	5.1 S	98	64 93	61
Madagascar, Tananarive	18.5 S	4593	35 93	54
Madagascar, Tanatave	18.9 S	13	55 100	125
South Africa, Johannesburg.....	26.1 S	5750	23 90	33
South Africa, Capetown.....	33.5 S	40	31 104	25
ASIA				
Israel, Haifa	32.6 N	33	35 99	27
Japan, Nagasaki	32.4 N	436	22 98	79
China, Yunnan-Fu	25.2 N	6371	24 91	42
China, Hongkong	22.1 N	105	32 97	84
Sikkim, Manjitar, Rangit R.....	27.1 N	818	51 95	175
Sikkim, Darjeeling (Himalayas).....	27.0 N	7376	28 79	123
India, Calcutta	23.3 N	21	51 111	62
India, Cherrapunji (Assam).....	25.2 N	4226	49 90	426
India, Bombay	18.5 N	37	56 100	72
India, Madras	13.4 N	22	57 113	49
Formosa, Keelung (Taipei).....	20.1 N	33	37 92	135
Burma, Mandalay	21.6 N	248	48 107	33
Burma, Rangoon	16.4 N	18	55 107	99
Philippines, Baguio	16.5 N	4790	46 77	183
Philippines, Manila	14.3 N	47	58 101	80
Siam, Bangkok	13.4 N	14	52 106	52
Indo-China, Saigon	10.4 N	37	59 104	70
Ceylon, Nuwara Eliya.....	6.8 N	6234	33 75	100
Ceylon, Colombo	6.5 N	24	62 97	80
Borneo, Sandakan	5.5 N	10	69 97	120
Sumatra, Toba	2.5 N	3773	57 80	90
Malaya, Singapore	1.2 N	8	66 97	95
Java, Jakarta	6.1 S	26	66 96	72
Java, Bogor	6.6 S	920	64 90	172
New Guinea, Port Moresby.....	9.3 S	128	68 98	41
AUSTRALASIA				
Hawaii, Honolulu	21.2 N	13	52 90	28
Hawaii, Hilo	19.4 N	40	51 91	137
Solomon Is., Tulagi.....	9.5 S	7	70 97	115
Samoa, Apia	13.4 S	16	61 96	118
Fiji Is., Suva.....	18.8 S	44	57 98	112
Australia, Brisbane (Queensland).....	27.3 S	137	36 109	45
New Zealand, Auckland.....	36.5 S	152	32 90	44



Schefflera from Java and Caladiums of Brazil in New York

Climatic Background of Exotic Plants

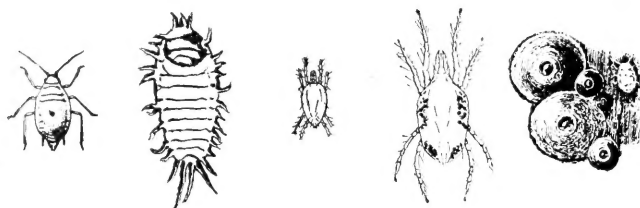
Proper environment is the key to successful cultivation of plants away from their native homes. As it happens, most of our House and Conservatory plants have their origin in the tropics. The popular conception of this word visualizes a climate quite strange to our North. And yet, we can have, right in New York, during our Summer, a temperature and humidity every bit as tropical as Jakarta, Java or Belem, Brazil—excepting only for the absence of the daily tropical rains. Evidence shows in the luxurious growth of Scheffleras from Java and Caladiums of Brazil at the Rockefeller Center gardens in the heart of the City. Even the intensity of the tropical sunshine has been overestimated. Only because the unmerciful cold season following forbids it, are we without the visual evidence in the landscape of the real tropics, the graceful Palm tree.

Tropical climate near the Equator changes only very slightly from day to day or season to season. At Jakarta, Java, 6 deg. south latitude, at 26 feet above sea level, with a mean temperature of 80°F. for the year, the daily range averages only 13°F. for the whole year. A characteristic feature of the tropics is the daily formation of cumulus clouds beginning about 9 a.m., growing denser and darker, till in the afternoon the rains begin to fall. As a consequence, the relative humidity is high. In Java, near the coast, it lies between a steaming 85-90%.

Many of our best houseplants come from higher elevations. Though in the tropic zone, temperatures at increasing altitude on tropical mountains are identical with temperatures at sea level in latitudes correspondingly more distant from the Equator. Generally speaking, for every 1000 feet in elevation, the temperature drops 3°F. as compared with that at sea level. The mean temperature at sea level near the equator is 81°F. At 2000 to 4000 feet elevation near the equator or latitude zero the average may be 75°F., which corresponds with a similar mean temperature at latitude 15 to 23 at sea level; the 70° average in altitudes from 4000 to 6000 feet on the equator, is 70° also at latitude 23 to 34 at sea level, and 66° on 6000-8000 foot mountains at the equator would find the same temperature at sea level at latitude 34 to 45.

Thus, by pinpointing climate in different parts of the world at various altitudes, it should be comparatively easy to understand the temperature requirements of exotic plants from these far-away places when transplanted to our northern homes.

Insect Enemies of Your Houseplants



Aphis Mealybug Mite Red Spider Scale

In a greenhouse where the temperatures are regulated according to the needs of each crop, insect pests are kept to a minimum by syringing the plants, chemically spraying them at regular intervals, or through the use of aerosols. However, when the plant's environment is changed to the drier and warmer conditions of the home, danger of infestation increases. Fortunately, the variety of insects commonly found attacking houseplants is not large.

APHIS: These Plant Lice are small, soft-bodied, green or black sucking insects about $\frac{1}{8}$ " in size. They usually occur in clusters at the soft growing parts of plants. With long legs they can move around freely, and appear to stand on their heads while sucking plant juices. They multiply rapidly but are easy to control.

Aphis are seen less on tropical houseplants and favor the cooler growing group of porch plants such as Ivy, Pelargonium, fast growing vines, Chrysanthemums, Fatsy hederas, also Dieffenbachias, Gardenias and ferns.

CONTROL: key #2, 3, 6, 9

MEALYBUGS: Slow-moving pinkish white soft-bodied insects equipped with many leg-like filaments. They are covered with a powdery waxy substance which tends to prevent penetration of insecticides to their bodies. The young which emerge from cottony masses are easier to kill. Found usually on the undersides of the leaves and in their axils, they live by sucking sap which causes sickly foliage, and bud drop on flowering plants. Mealybugs infest many houseplants including Saintpaulias, Dieffenbachias, Dracaenas, Gardenias, Cissus, ferns, Syngonium, Philodendron.

CONTROL: key #1, 3, 4*, 5, 6, 7

MITE: Microscopic eight-legged, oval arachnoids, nearly transparent, and less than $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in size. The Broad mite moves rapidly, the Cyclamen mite slowly. The Cyclamen mite prefers to suck in the newly forming leaves and buds of plants where they are difficult to reach, crippling the growing tips. It feeds preferably on African Violets, Ivy, Cissus, Begonias, Episcias and other Gesneriads where extra effort must be made to force insecticide through the shielding hairs of the plant. Broad mite which feeds on the more exposed underside of leaves, is more easily controlled and is found on Ivies, Cissus, Vitis, Fatsy hederas, Aralias.

CONTROL: key #6, 8, 9

RED SPIDER: A tiny mite which can be seen with a hand lens. They thrive where the air is hot and dry, and usually live on the underside of leaves where they spin webs if allowed to remain. These tiny eight-legged creatures, usually red or brown, will produce new generations rapidly, from transparent eggs the size of a pin point. Red spiders when sucking the sap from the leaf, injure the plant tissue which causes speckling and discoloration to the leaf surface. They attack such plants as Ivy, Araucarias, Aspidistras, Marantas and Red Dracaenas.

CONTROL: key #3, 6, 7*, 9

SCALE: A small sucking, turtle-shaped and mostly stationary insect of great variety. Their color may be tan, brown, black or white, and their shape oval, oblong or circular. Their shield-like appearance is nothing more than a waxy coat which covers the indistinct body of the insect. This shell of the adult scale protects them from most contact insecticides, and is therefore difficult to dislodge. The young however are vulnerable while they move around. With plants having hard foliage, a soft sponge, brush or rag dipped in an insecticide can kill the young, while dislodging the adults sheltering them.

Typical host of scale are Palms, Ferns, Aralia, Ficus, Citrus, Ivy, Oleander, Cactus, Pandanus, Orchids and Bromeliads.

CONTROL: key #4, 6, 7

SUGGESTED CONTROLS

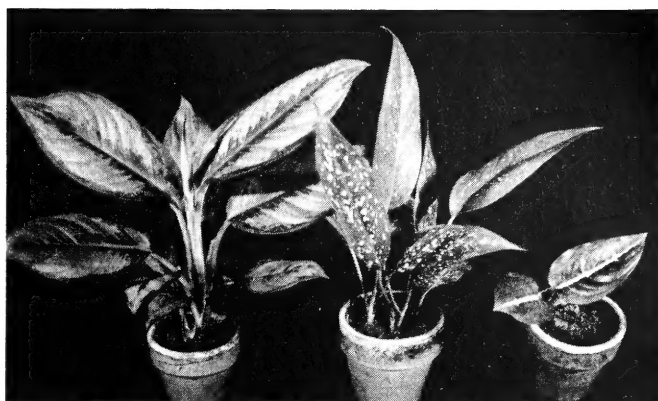
Commercial growers have access to some very potent insecticides such as Parathion, TEPP and other phosphates but these are not approved for public use by the Dept. of Agriculture because they are dangerous to human life and warm blooded animals.

For this reason, this Key includes only remedies which are being used in the home.

1. Spray or dip of Nicotine Sulphate (Blackleaf 40), (1 teaspoon) and Summer White Oil (2 tablespoons) per gal. of water. Use oil with caution, see #7.
2. Spray with Nicotine Sulphate (1 teaspoon) and soap flakes (2 level tablespoons) to a gal. of warm water.
3. Forceful syringing with water every 3 to 4 days, especially the underside of the leaves, best done in sink or bath tub.
4. DDT emulsion (do not use on ferns and certain succulents). Because it will not kill Red Spider, the population of these may increase if DDT is used alone continuously.
(4*: DDT will kill the young and unprotected Mealybugs but not the adults.)
5. Touch insects or nests with toothpick tipped with cotton, or an artists brush, dipped in Alcohol or ether (nail polish remover). (Alcohol may burn tender Gesneriads).
6. Spray or dip of Rotenone and monolaurate (spreader) preparation, such as NNOR or TEC.
7. Spray or dip of Summer White Oil emulsion, such as Volck with water. Use with caution at weakest concentration recommended and not more than once a month. It is best suited to leathery foliage which will not burn easily. Apply at relatively warm temperature, 70-80° and not in direct sunlight. After a few hours, syringe plant with water to remove any excess oil since saturation of foliage with oil, especially at low temperature will burn or cause leaf-drop. (7*: Do not use on Gesneriads).
8. Mite Controls: New Miticides are Aramite, Dimite and Ovotran (these may cause leaf burn on some plants and should be tested on a small scale).
Fumigating with mothballs (Paradichlorobenzene), used with the plants in a confined space such as an inverted box.
Submerging the top of the plant in water for 15 minutes at 110°F. and keeping it there will kill mites without harm to the plant.
Broad mite can be eliminated by dusting with fine dusting sulphur, but the temperature must be a warm 70-80° to be effective, preferably in the sun if the plant allows it.
9. Spray or dust of Benzene-hexachloride in refined form such as Lindane. (Prolonged use may cause leaf drop.)

Exotic Plants

- ABUTILON megapotamicum variegatum** (Brazil), small green leaves blotched yellow, on thin hanging stems WPLBD #1
- ABUTILON striatum Souvenir de Bonn**, gray-green maple leaf with white edge IALBM #2
- ABUTILON striatum Thompsoni** (Guatemala), maple-shaped leaf mottled yellow IALBM #3
- ACACIA armata paradoxa** (Australia), compact growing variety with yellow flowers CPLBD #4
- ACALYPHA sanderi** (hispidula) (East Indies), Foxtail, long pendant chenille-like flowers, red WALFM #5
- ACALYPHA wilkesiana macafeana** (South Sea Is.), copper leaf; leaves red, marked crimson and bronze WPLBM #6
- ACALYPHA wilkesiana marginata** (Fiji), shrub with elliptical olive-green leaves, margins white to rosy carmine WPLBM 7
- ACALYPHA wilkesiana obovata** (Polynesia) large obovate leaves notched at end; green, edged cream-white when young, changing to bronzy green with rosy pink margins WPLBM 8
- ACANTHUS montanus** (Africa), Mountain Thistle IALBM #9
- ACORUS gramineus albovariegatus** (Japan), flat leaf, grass-like, striped white, water loving CPLFN #10
- ACORUS gramineus pusillus**, green tufts CPLFN #11
- ADIANTUM bellum** (Bermuda), Bermuda Maidenhair fern; small; compact tufted fronds WTHSN #12
- ADIANTUM caudatum** (Himalaya, So. China, Celebes), Walking fern; dwarf plant which produces new plants at tip of fronds WTHSM 12A
- ADIANTUM cuneatum** (Brazil), small-leaved Maidenhair fern, slender wiry fronds WAHFN #13
- ADIANTUM cun. Pacific Maid**; medium sized, stiff type of Maidenhair fern WTHSN #14
- ADIANTUM cun. wrightii**, large Maidenhair fern, good keeper WALSN #15
- ADIANTUM hispidulum** (Trop. Asia), fan-like fronds forked at base WTHSN #16
- ADIANTUM scutum roseum**; tender Maidenhair fern, fronds reddish yellow especially when young WAHFN #17
- ADIANTUM tenerum farleyense** (Trop. America), Barbados Maidenhair fern; large finely cut, fan-shaped leaf segments, heavy fronds WTHSN #18
- ADIANTUM trapeziforme** (Brazil), Giant maidenhair fern with large yet dainty segments WTHSM 18A
- AESCHYNANTHUS marmorata zebrina** (Java), waxy leaves with yellow-green lace design on dark WTHFM #19
- AESCHYNANTHUS pulchra** (Java), tropical trailer, scarlet flower, small-leaved IALFM #20
- AGAPANTHUS africanus** (Cape of Good Hope), Blue African Lily IPLBM #21
- AGLAONEMA angustifolia**, dark green, narrow fleshy leaf WALFM #22
- AGLAONEMA commutatum** (Ceylon), leathery foliage, marked silver WALFM #23
- AGLAONEMA commutatum albo-variegata**, Roehrs sport with white petioles and stem WTHSM #24
- AGLAONEMA costatum** (Moluccas), very decorative, low growing plant, broad steel green leaves with white center vein and spots WALFM #25
- AGLAONEMA cost. foxii** (Malaya), green with broad silver center, dwarf-growing WTHFM #26
- AGLAONEMA costatum immaculatum** (Malaya), long leaf, deep green, with silver center vein WTHFN #27
- AGLAONEMA cuscuaria**, leathery pointed leaves, deep glossy green WALFM #28
- AGLAONEMA hospitum** (Siam), spear-shaped leathery leaves dark green with cream spots, wiry petioles WALFM #29
- AGLAONEMA marantifolium tricolor** (Moluccas), tall growing, shapely fol., white feather design, pink petioles WTHFM #30
- AGLAONEMA modestum** (Kwangtung), Chinese Evergreen, shiny broad leathery pointed foliage WALSN #31
- AGLAONEMA oblongifolium** (Malaya), deep green, broad, leathery leaves stiffly on heavy stem WALSM 31A
- AGLAONEMA oblongifolia curtisii** (Malaya), large but slow-growing aroid with dense bluish-green leaves and silver feather design WTHSM #32
- AGLAONEMA pictum** (Malaya), metal-green, velvet leaf, blotched silver; dainty habit WTHSN #33
- AGLAONEMA pictum tricolor** (Sumatra), fresh-green, velvet leaf marked golden-yellow and yellowish-green spots; dainty WTHSN #34
- AGLAONEMA pseudo-bracteatum**; slender leaves mostly yellow-green with white and yellow friendly green toward edges; petioles and stem white; robust growth WALFM #35



36

29

26



38

33

25

34

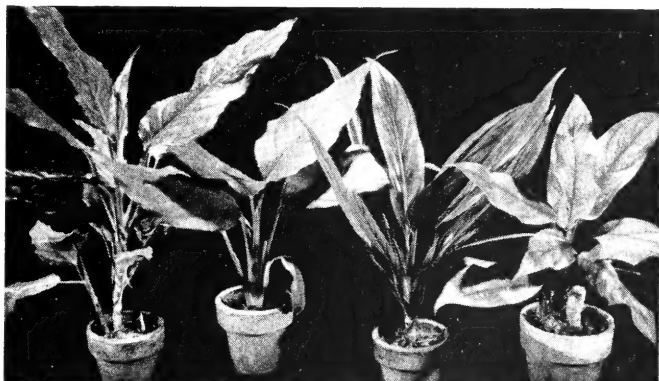


35

24

30

23

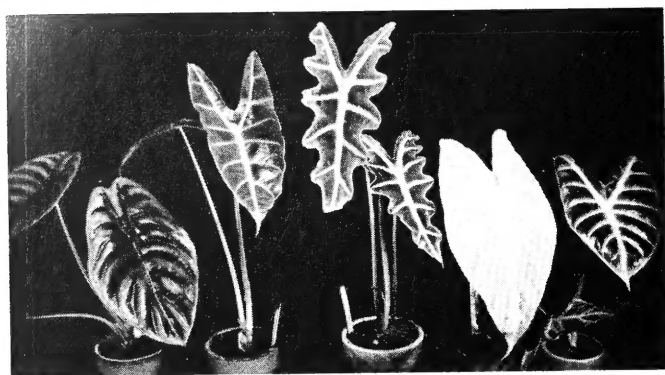


37

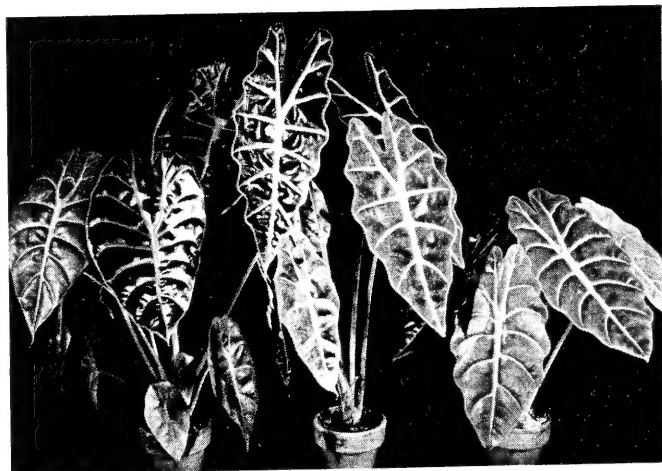
31

22

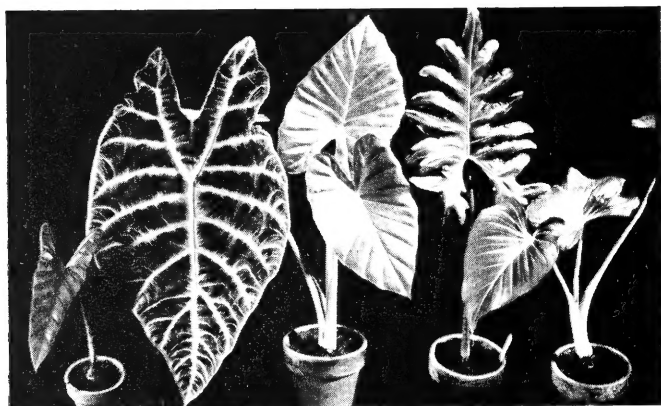
28



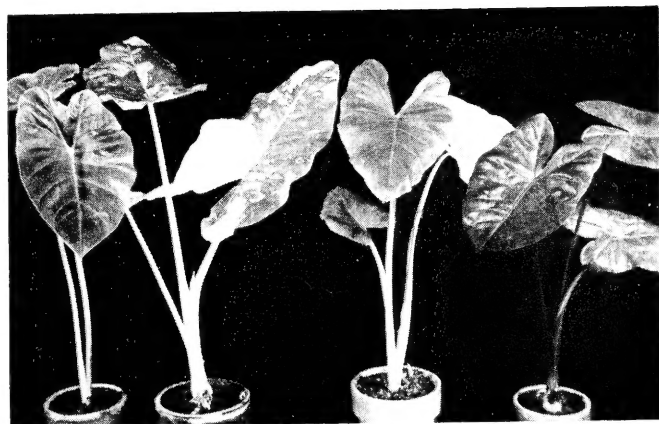
44 46 53 42 48



53A 47 42A



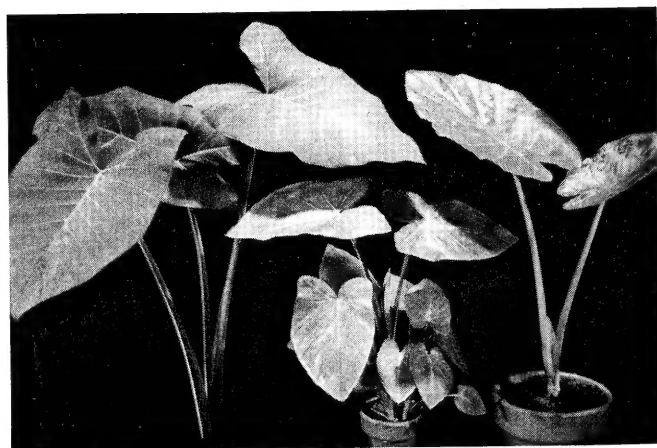
52 54 50 51 45



342A 49 48A 44A



53B 46A 44B 54B



1221B 1221A 54A

AGLAONEMA (*Schismatoglottis*) **Roebelinii** (Malaya), large and showy leaves variegated silver WALFM #36

AGLAONEMA simplex (Java), similar to *A. modestum* but leaf is more oblong and narrower with a twist; texture more thin; deep green WTHSN #37

AGLAONEMA treubi (Java), narrow light-green foliage with yellow-green variegation WTHFM #38

ALLAMANDA cathartica hendersonii (Guiana), climber with funnel shaped golden flowers; large shiny leaves WALBM #39

ALLAMANDA neriifolia (Brazil), hairy leaves; grows dwarf and bushy; fl. golden yellow WALBM #40

ALLOPLECTUS capitatus (Brazil), large velvety olive green leaves; petioles and stem covered with red hair; flowers red WTHFM #40A

ALLOPLECTUS lynchii (Trop. So. America), fleshy wine-red oblong leaves; upright habit (*Gesneriaceae*) WAHFM #41

ALLOPLECTUS sanguineus (Colombia), long pointed emerald green hairy leaves WTHFM #41A

ALOCASIA argyrea (Ceylon), entire leaf overlaid with silver WTHFN #42

ALOCASIA chantrieri (*cuprea* x *sanderiana*), deep olive-green peltate leaves with pearl-gray veins; scalloped edge WTHFM #42A

ALOCASIA cucullata (Bengal), small heart-shaped green leaf on long slender petiole WTHFN #43

ALOCASIA cuprea (Malaya), dark metallic purple leaf, prominent veins, dark red underside WTHFN #44

ALOCASIA indica metallica (Trop. Asia), metallic-green showing purple; red-purple stems WPLBM #44A

ALOCASIA (*CYRTOSPERMA*) **Johnstonii** (Solomon Is.), sagittate leaves olive-green with rosy-red spots and bands; thorny stem with purple markings WTHFM #44B

ALOCASIA lindeni (*Homalomena singaporensis*) (Malaysia), heartshaped shiny green leaf with white veins and white stem WTHFN #45

ALOCASIA longiloba (Java), arrowshaped, veined and margined white WTHFN #46

ALOCASIA longiloba x **Sanderiana** (hort.) arrow-shaped leaves, bluish-gray-green with silver veins WTHFM #46A

ALOCASIA amazonica (*Sanderiana* x *Lowii-grandis*); leaves very dark-green, veins contrasting white with scalloped white margins WTHFN #47

ALOCASIA lowii veitchii (Java), heather green with white veins and margin, purple reverse WTHFN #48

ALOCASIA macrorrhiza (Ceylon, E. Indies), large, sagittate-ovate leaves, shiny green, somewhat leathery, the lower lobes roundish WPLBM #48A

ALOCASIA macrorrhiza variegata (Malaya), pale green leaf with broad white variegation WTHFN #49

ALOCASIA odora (Asia), shiny light-green leaves, large and fleshy WTLFN #50

ALOCASIA portei, fresh green, deeply pinnate, stem mottled brown WTHFN #51

ALOCASIA princeps (Malaya), leaves arrow-shaped; purplish veins, petioles spotted wine-red WTHFN #52

ALOCASIA Sanderiana (Malaya), silver green indented leaf with white ribs and margin WTHFN #53

ALOCASIA sedeni (*cuprea* x *lowii*), peltate leaves olive-green with gray veins; purple beneath WTHFM #53A

ALOCASIA thibautiana (*korthalsii*), (Borneo), stocky plant with sagittate leaf gray-green, broad silver areas along veins WTHFM #53B

ALOCASIA watsoniana (Malaya), large corrugated leaf, blue-green with white veins WTHFN #54

ALOCASIA wentii (New Guinea), waxy, rich-green peltate leaves, thick veins; light colored sturdy petioles WPLBM #54A

ALOCASIA zebrina (Philippines), large sagittate leathery leaves, plain green; light stem with brown zebra-like variegations WTHFM #54B

ALPINIA sanderiae (Pacific), white and pale green feather stripes on reed-like stems WTLFM #55

ALPINIA (*Renealmia*) **ventricosa** (Cuba), narrow elliptical leaves, deep green with yellow or cream variegation WTLFM #55A

ALSOPHILA australis (Australia), dwarf tree fern, finely divided leaves; brown hair on petioles WPHFN #56

AMOMUM cardamon (E. India), spicy Ginger plant, narrow leaves IALFM #57



32

599

945

31A



1223B

55A

1223A

55

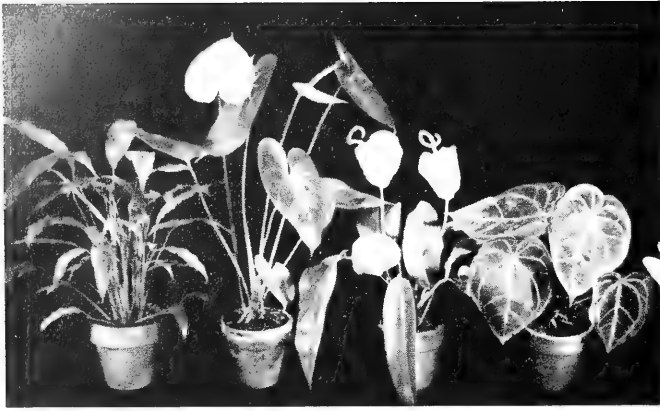
57



87

86

85A



940

65

75

68



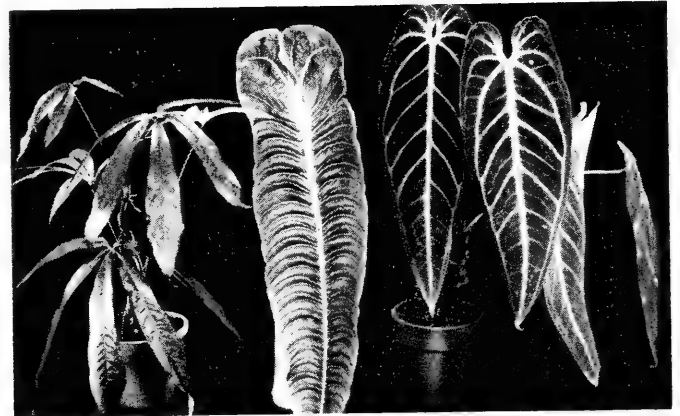
73

68A



64A

71



78

79

79A



71A

79B

73A



78

69

58



72B

70A

78A

Anthuriums

ANTHURIUM aemulum (heptophyllum) (Mexico), climber; digitate leaf deep green and somewhat soft, shiny; veins depressed WTHSN #58

ANTHURIUM andreanum album, large white corrugated spathe, white and green spadix, dark stem WTOFN #59

ANTHURIUM andreanum atrosanguineum, blood-red spathe, dipping green, yellow-tipped spadix WTOFN #60

ANTHURIUM andreanum carneum, dainty light pink spathe, white spadix WTOFN #61

ANTHURIUM andreanum giganteum (Colombia), large corrugated brilliant orange-red spathe with small white, dipping, yellow-tipped spadix carried on slender stems WTOFN #62

ANTHURIUM andreanum hybrid, red or orange spathe of medium size WTOFN #63

ANTHURIUM andreanum reidii, extra large, deep rose-pink corrugated spathe with dipping white spadix WTOFN #64

ANTHURIUM andreanum rhodochlorum, a robust form with giant rosy-red spathe with lower lobes tipped green WTOFN #64A

ANTHURIUM andreanum roseum (Colombia), graceful, deep rose spathe with pink spadix on dark stem, continuous bloomer WTOFN #65

ANTHURIUM andreanum salmoneum, salmon-coral spathe WTOFN #66

ANTHURIUM bakeri (Costa Rica), strapleaved, stemless plant; leathery WTOFN #67

ANTHURIUM caribbeum (W. Indies), symmetrical plant with bold heart shaped leathery leaves WAHSM #67A

ANTHURIUM crystalinum (Peru), velvety green large leaf, decorative, with white veins; circular petiole WAHSM #68

ANTHURIUM dentatum (macrobium), shapely cordate shiny leaves with long basal lobes; rich green with pale green veins; grooved petiole WTHSM #68A

ANTHURIUM digitatum (Peru), divided leaves with broad, leathery segments WAHFM #69

ANTHURIUM dussii (W. Indies), broadly sagittate satiny leaves with long basal lobes WTHSM #69A

ANTHURIUM ferriense roseum, large rose-pink spathe with upright white spadix on green stem, willing bloomer and robust grower WTOFN #70

ANTHURIUM forgetti (Colombia), dwarf plant with velvety olive-green peltate leaves, veins silvery WTHSM #70A

ANTHURIUM hookeri (Brit. Guiana, W. Indies), symmetrical plant resembling Birdsnest; leaves broad WALFM #70B

ANTHURIUM magnificum (Colombia), showy cordate velvet leaves with prominent white veins, the petioles 4-angled WAOSN #71

ANTHURIUM microphyllum (So. Brazil), many small dark, very leathery leaves on long wiry petiole WAHFM #71A



70B

72A



77A

67

74A

74



69A

67A

592A



80E

80B

934



80C

80D

80A



92

94

93

95

- ANTHURIUM ornatum album**, white spathe, diffused pink; purplish upright spadix **WTOFN #72**
- ANTHURIUM pedato-radiatum** (Mexico), gracefully pedate leaves with slender segments on wiry petioles **WTHFM 72A**
- ANTHURIUM kalbreyeri** (Colombia), climbing plant with graceful leaves; divided segments free and unevenly scalloped along the sides **WAHFM 72B**
- ANTHURIUM pentaphyllum** (Venezuela), handsome species with five-fingered leathery leaf; grooved petiole **WAHFM 73**
- ANTHURIUM podophyllum**, digitate leaves with finger-like, narrow segments **WAHFM 73A**
- ANTHURIUM radicans** (Trop. America), attractive creeper with corrugated, jungle-green leaves **WTHSN #74**
- ANTHURIUM scandens** (Caribbean), slender climber with small leathery leaves **WAHFM 74A**
- ANTHURIUM scherzerianum** (Central America), Flamingo Flower, orange spathe, twisted spadix **WAHFM #75**
- ANTHURIUM scherz. atrosanguineum**, deep red spathe **WAHFM #76**
- ANTHURIUM scherz. Rothschildianum**, red spathe, spotted white **WAHFM #77**
- ANTHURIUM tetragonum** (Costa Rica), fresh green oblong leaves widening from narrow base, on short petioles; strong midrib **WAHFM 77A**
- ANTHURIUM variabile** (So. Brazil), digitate, leathery leaf; segments narrow with long drawn out leaf tips **WAHSM 78**
- ANTHURIUM undatum** (So. Brazil), climbing; broadly digitate leaves with depressed veins, friendly green **WTHSM 78A**
- ANTHURIUM veitchii** (Colombia), leaves long-oblong to 3 feet, rich metallic green, nerves deeply sunk and curiously curved, very rare **WTOFN #79**
- ANTHURIUM warocqueanum** (Colombia), long tapering deeper velvety leaves; ivory veins **WTOFN #79A**
- ANTHURIUM wrightii** (W. Indies), Cowface, broadly lobed leathery leaves **WTHFM 79B**
- ARALIA (Poliscias) balfouriana** (New Caledonia), variegated vine with pink flowers; small cordate leaves **WPLBM #80**
- APHELANDRA aurantiaca Roexlii** (Mexico), leaves curiously twisted, dark green, silvery between main veins; flowers orange scarlet **WTLBM 80A**
- APHELANDRA fascinator** (Colombia), emerald green velvety leaves marked with silvery white along midrib and main veins; flowers scarlet **WTHFM 80B**
- APHELANDRA nitens** (Colombia), waxy copper green leaves purple beneath; flowers red **WTHFM 80C**
- APHELANDRA squarrosa** (Brazil), ovate leaves dark green with white veins; flowers pale yellow **WTLFM 80D**
- APHELANDRA squarrosa Leopoldii** (Brazil), light olive green leaves, with white midrib and veins; stems red; flowers yellow **WTHFM 80E**
- ANTIGONON leptopus** (Mexico), Coral Vine; tendrils climbing rounded, divided leaf **WALBM #81**
- ARALIA elegantissima** (New Caledonia), Finger Aralia, graceful digitate reddish brown leaves **WTLFM #82**
- ARALIA (FATSIA) japonica variegata** (Japan), shiny, deeply cut, leathery foliage, variegated fresh-green and white **IALFM 83**
- ARAUCARIA excelsa** (Norfolk Island), Australian Pine, fine needles **IAHBM #84**
- ARDISIA crenulata** (China), produces trusses of red berries; shiny fol. **IALBM #85**
- ASPARGUS falcatus** (Ceylon, S. Africa), climbing on woody stems, long sickle-shaped, leathery leaves **WTLFM 85A**
- ASPARGUS plumosus** (So. Africa), climbing, needle-fine strands **WPLFD #86**
- ASPARGUS sprengeri** (So. Africa), sprays of loosely set fern-like fresh green needles **IPLFD #87**
- ASPIDISTRA lurida** (China), very tough, dark leathery leaves **IALSM #88**
- ASPIDISTRA lurida variegata**, leaves striped green and white **IALSM #89**
- ASPLENIUM bulbiferum** (Malaya), Mother fern; finely pinnate; bears plantlets on upper surface **WTLN #90**
- ASPLENIUM nidus-avis** (E. Indies), Bird's Nest fern yellow green **WTLN #91**
- AUCUBA japonica crotonifolia**; leathery leaves, croton-like, spotted ivory or yellow **IPLFD #92**
- AUCUBA japonica Fuiji Aoki** (Japan), new variety with rich yellow leaf; center light green **IPLFD #93**
- AUCUBA japonica goldiana**, variety with yellow center **CPLFD #94**
- AUCUBA japonica variegata** (Japan), Japanese Laurel, glossy variegated foliage, yellow and green **CPLBD #95**

AZALEAS, Tender and semi-hardy evergreen varieties: IPHBN

- A. hyb. Pericat Pinocchio, med. fl., double dark rose... #96
A. hyb. Sweetheart Supreme, fine pink; unfolds like a sweetheart rose #97
A. indica Albert and Elizabeth, double white with pink border #98
A. indica Beatrice, double glowing salmon..... #99
A. indica Blushing Bride, double pale pink..... #100
A. indica Haerens alba, large double white..... #101
A. indica Mad. Aug. Haerens, double variegated rose and white #102
A. indica Mad. Koningk, double white with purple edge #103
A. indica Triomphe, double deep red..... #104
A. indica Violacea, double purplish violet..... #105
A. (Rhod.) kiusianum Tsutsuji, Japan, Tanima-no-yuki, large single, orange-red with white center..... #106
A. kiusianum Kikohshi, medium size single white with red edge #107
A. kiusianum Shin-nyo-no-tsuki, large 3" single white with broad rose-red border..... #108
A. obtusum Coral Bells (Kirin), small, dainty coral pink #109
A. Roehrs hybrids:
 Burning Heart, small semi-double, lively salmon-red #110
 Juliet, med. large, double clear deep rose..... #111
 Roehrs Double Coral Bells, clear salmon pink medium large flower #112
 Springtime, small white, with touch of apple blossom in throat; hose-in-hose #113
 Sierra Snow; large semi-double, pure white wavy petals #114
 Wedding Bells, med. large pure white, ruffled, bell-shaped flower; hose-in-hose #115
A. rutherfordiana Alaska; med. large pure white, semi-double #116
A. rutherfordiana Salmon Perfection; med. large, bright salmon, double #117
BAMBUSA nana (China), graceful narrow-leaved bamboo WPLBN #118

Begonias

- BEGONIA acida** (braziliensis) (Brazil), bright green, hairy leaves, hard IPHFM #118A
BEGONIA aconitifolia; large lobed leaf with silver spots and beaded petioles IALFM #119
BEGONIA argenteo-guttata, Angel Wing; metallic brown-green, white spots, red reverse IALFM #120
BEGONIA Arthur Mallet; metallic, red, rare WAHFM #121
BEGONIA boweri (Mexico), Miniature Begonia, gray-green, smooth leaves, black spots along edge WTHFM #122
BEGONIA compta; gray-green, iridescent, pointed leaf with silver veins, underside red IALFM #123
BEGONIA elatior Snow; winter-flowering white IPLFM #124
BEGONIA feastii, Beefsteak Begonia; thick rounded leaf, red underneath IALFM #125
BEGONIA foliosa (New Granada), slender, branching tiny foliage IALFM #126
BEGONIA fuchsioides (New Granada), small, drooping branches with Fuchsia-like foliage IALFM #127
BEGONIA glaucophylla (Brazil), for hanging-baskets, waxy foliage, salmon-rose flowers IALFM #128
BEGONIA goegoensis (Sumatra), egg-shaped, leaves dark olive-green with bronze blotches WAHFM #129
BEGONIA haagiana (Scharffii) (Brazil), old-time house-plant with large hairy olive-green foliage, red underneath IALFM #130
BEGONIA heracleifolia (Mexico), Star Begonia; palmate, green with brown markings, spiked edges, shiny, and heavy IALFM #131
BEGONIA hyb. Woolly Bear, dwarf plant, leaves underneath brown and woolly; free flowering white IALFM #131A
BEGONIA hydrocotylifolia (Mexico), rounded, thick, waxy leaves, light olive-green with dark veins WPLFM #132
BEGONIA imperialis (Mexico), low-growing, decorative, velvety olive-green leaves with silver bands along veins, reddish reverse WTLSM #133

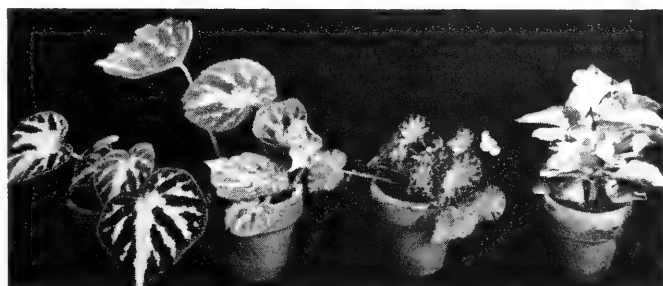


96

116

109

104



133

143

122

158



124

161

160

157

163A



125

132

120

123



128

126

127

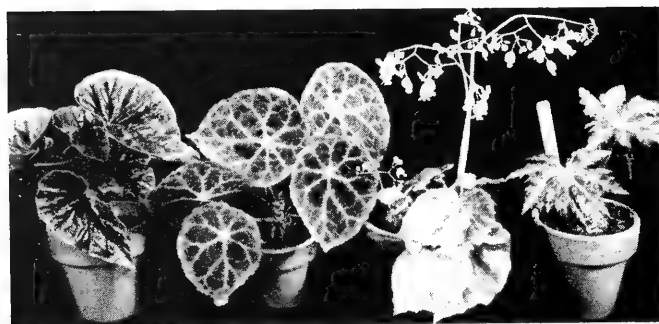
140



154A

150

156

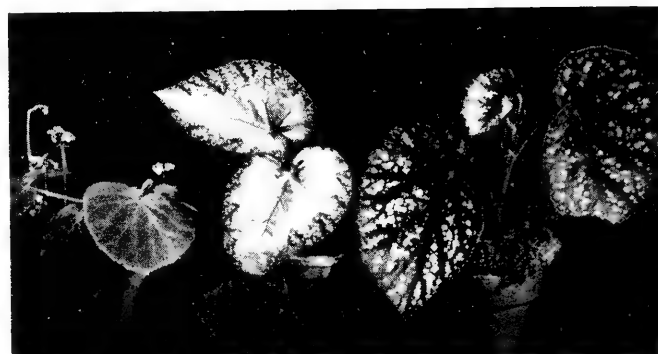


139

129

137

131



134

149

146A



145

148

142

155



153

147

146



121

138

151

130



144

152

154

BEGONIA imperialis smaragdina; friendly light moss-green foliage WTLSM #134

BEGONIA lucerna; large irregular olive leaf, silver spots and red reverse IALFM #135

BEGONIA manicata aureo-cristata (Mexico), rounded waxy leaf mottled yellow, curly edges WPLFM #136

BEGONIA manicata aureo-maculata (Mexico), large, ivory blotches on green foliage IALFM #137

BEGONIA margaritae; upright growth, metallic red hairy leaves WAHFM #138

BEGONIA metallica (Brazil), dark metallic-green with brown; tall growing IALFM #139

BEGONIA Nellie Bly; upright growing medium size metallic leaf, underside red, corrugated IALFM #140

BEGONIA nitida odorata (Jamaica), trailing (can be trained); shiny light green wavy foliage, rounded leaf IALFM #141

BEGONIA orange-rubra; dichroa hybrid; glossy-green angel wing foliage, spotted silver WPLFM #142

BEGONIA pustulata argentea; low-growing, light-green velvet leaf shaded chocolate with silver markings WTHFM #143

BEGONIA Rex (Assam): WALFM

Diadema Fairy; strong and bushy, silver with green veins #144

Diadema Helen Teupel; very dark red, diadema type.. #145

Diadema Salamander; slender, green and silver..... #146

BEGONIA Rex Axel Lange, climbing type; satiny olive green leaf with dark center spotted with circular silver blotches WTLFM #146A

Rex Bella; purple, dusted silver..... #147

Rex Corkscrew, Countess Erdody; olive green with silver markings twisting into spiral at center..... #148

Rex Glory of St. Albans; small foliage, metallic red with silver #149

Rex Her Majesty; purplish red with silver band..... #150

Rex Lucy Closson; dark with purplish red..... #151

Rex Meteor Superba; hard mottled red and silver.... #152

Rex Peace; strong, silver with red sheen..... #153

Rex. Pres. Carnot; good grower, crinkly silver leaf.... #154

BEGONIA Rex Seed Twist, iridescent dark reddish-brown leaf with elevated silvery spots WTHFM #154A

Rex Silver Queen; olive green with silver band..... #155

Rex Vesuvius; darkest red with rosy spots..... #156

BEGONIA saxony; foliage olive-green, underside red, flowering rose pink IALFM #157

BEGONIA semperflorens albo-foliis (Brazil), Calla-Lily Begonia; leaves mostly white WPLBD #158

BEGONIA semp. fl. pl. Geneva White; dwarf double flowering white IPLBD #159

BEGONIA semp. fl. pl. Westport Beauty; miniature double scarlet flowered Wax Begonia IPLBM #160

BEGONIA socotrana hyb. Christmas White; covered with white flowers at Christmas IALFM #161

BEGONIA socotrana hyb. (Lorraine type) Lady Mac; free flowering rose for Christmas IALFM #162

BEGONIA socotrana hyb. Roehrs Aurora; deepest rose, winter flowering IALFM #163

BEGONIA ulmifolia (Colombia), shrub-like growth with corrugated elm-like leaves IALFM #163A

BEGONIA Stitchleaf, small plant with satiny leaves marked purple, like stitches, along edge IAHFM #163B

BEGONIA versicolor (China), Fairy Carpet Begonia; beautiful plant with radiating design of silver, emerald green and bronze, covered with red hairs ITHFM #163C

BELOPERONE guttata (Brazil), Shrimp Plant; reddish-brown bracts IALBD #164

BERTOLONIA maculata (Brazil), small, hairy brownish leaf marked silver-green along center WTHSM #165

BERTOLONIA marmorata (Brazil), dark-brown hairy leaves with lengthwise silver veins WTHSM #166

BERTOLONIA pubescens (Ecuador), small tropical plant, green pubescent leaf with brown center WTHSM #167

BOEHMERIA argentea (Mexico), showy toothed leaf spotted silver-gray with bristly hairs; veined red-brown below WTLFM #168

BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Barbara Karst; deep-red IPLBD #169

BOUGAINVILLEA harrisi; small foliage variegated green and white WTLFM #170

BOUVARDIA longiflora humboldti albatross (Mexico), large white winter flowering IPLBD #170A

BOUVARDIA ternifolia Christmas Red (Mexico), small, scarlet blooms born in trusses IPLBD #171

BOUVARDIA ternifolia Giant Pink; salmon-rose IPLBD #172

BOUVARDIA ternifolia Joy; trusses of small white flowers IPLBD #173



161

163

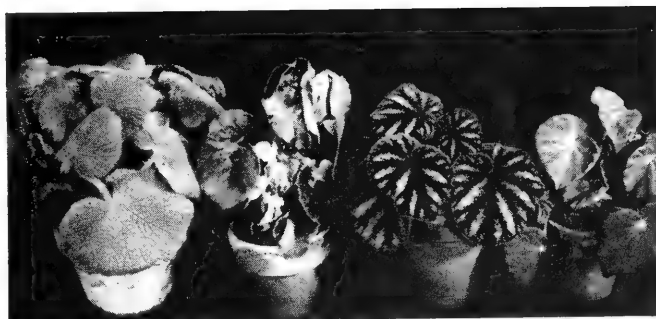


929

119

135

141



118A

131A

163C

163B



172

170A

171

Bromeliads



194

175

196



262

190

211

197



174

186

196

180

184



194

185

273

249



Companions of Orchids in the tropical forests of Central and South America, the Bromeliaceae or "Pineapple" family is a large group of Epiphytes and Terrestrials which include some of the most fascinating and striking known ornamentals, that will lend themselves admirably as houseplants.

Notwithstanding their beautiful colors and designs, this group of plants is amongst the easiest to grow. This is because they are allied to Succulents, inasmuch as they hold their water supply within a natural vase-like center cup, formed by their leaves. Their root system, particularly in the epiphytic varieties, serves—mainly in the older plants—primarily as a means of attaching themselves to trees or other convenient hosts. In fact, it has been found that as long as Bromeliads receive their water through their center funnel—they can get along for a long time without any roots at all. Bromeliads are therefore ideally suited for house decoration, locations in unfavorable corners, hanging pots, branches of trees, wall pieces, Dishgardens, and table adornment. In Europe, Bromeliads have thus been used for decoration for a hundred years.

Bromeliads can get along in almost any climatic condition, from near freezing to highest room temperature. Most of them prefer filtered sunlight, especially the highly colored types. For a growing medium, almost any light and porous material rich in humus will be found satisfactory, and peatmoss or leafmold with broken pots, sand, charcoal and some rough manure added, or Orchid fibre (Osmunda) will be ideal. Plants should be kept moist but not wet, and fresh water should be permitted to stand in their funnels. Occasional feeding with organic fertilizer, dry or liquid, will prove beneficial. Scale may develop, but sponging with soap or scale-oil and nicotine followed by forceful syringing with water, will keep them clean.

BROMELIADS

- AECHMEA calyculata** (Brazil), brush-like spike of yellow bracts, deep green foliage IPHFM #174
- AECHMEA caudata variegata** (Brazil), beautiful ivory white leaves transversed by rich green stripes WAHFM #175
- AECHMEA coelestis albo-marginatus**; broad white margins on gray-green leaves, overlaid with silvery scales WAHFD #176
- AECHMEA fasciata albo-marginata**; ivory white margins; silver cross-bands; rose pink bracts, blue flowers WAHFD #177
- AECHMEA fasciata** (Brazil), (Billb. Rhodocyanea); green, richly tigered silver; strong spikes of long-lasting rose-pink bracts with blue flowers WAHFD #178
- AECHMEA fasciata variegata**; attractively variegated with ivory white stripes through center of leaves, green margined; cross-banded with silver-grey; rose-pink bracts, blue flowers WAHFD #179
- AECHMEA fosteriana** (Brazil), upright tubular plant, pale green, leaves with brownish-green blotches WAHFD #180
- AECHMEA fulgens** (Brazil), gray-green foliage; red berry-cluster inflorescence WAHFM #181
- AECHMEA fulgens discolor** (Brazil), silvery green foliage, with purple and silver reverse; produces beautiful spikes of red berries tipped with violet flowers WAHFD #182
- AECHMEA Hybrid Bert**; hard bright green foliage with chocolate blotches WAHFD #183
- AECHMEA Hybrid Fosters Favorite**; smooth, wine-red glossy foliage; dark blue pendant flowers WAHFD #184
- AECHMEA hystrix** (Brazil), erect, hard gray-green tapering foliage with berry-type bracts, lavender flowers WAHFM #185
- AECHMEA marmorata** (Brazil), Grecian Vase; tubular plant with bluish leaves mottled green-maroon; rose-pink bracts, blue flowers WAHFD #186
- AECHMEA mexicana** (Mexico), large and vigorous, with pale green leaves and darker green blotches, berry type bracts WAHFM #187
- AECHMEA miniata discolor** (Brazil), bronzy-green with purple reverse; blue flowers borne on red berried spike WAHFM #188
- AECHMEA nudicaulis** (Brazil), pale green stiff-leaved plant with purple-brown base, yellow flowers WAHFD #189
- AECHMEA orlandiana** (Brazil), bizarre chocolate cross-bands on bright green foliage; scarlet bracts with yellow flower WAHFD #190
- AECHMEA ortgiesii** (Brazil), thick, leathery, channeled leaves dusted gray, red flowers WAHFD #191
- AECHMEA pineliana** (Brazil), compact rosette with gray-green leaves, copper tinted, red bracts, pine cone inflorescence, yellow flowers WAHFD #192
- AECHMEA racinae** (Brazil), Christmas Jewels; shiny, friendly green, strap-like leaves; striking orange-red, berry-like pendant inflorescence with yellow black-based petals WAHFD #193
- AECHMEA ramosa** (Brazil), symmetrical plant with dense leaves, light green, gray-coated WAHFM #194
- AECHMEA schultesiana** (Colombia), glossy maroon-green
- AECHMEA aureo-rosea** (Brazil), stiff dark green foliage, bright red bracts and flowers WAHFD 195
- leaves, spike with loose clusters of pale berries, blue flowers WAHFD #196
- AECHMEA weilbachia** (Brazil), foliage copper and green, red bracts with delicate orchid flower WAHFM #197
- ANANAS comosus** (sativus) (Brazil), Pineapple Plant, foliage green with silver; produces edible fruit WAHBD 198
- ANANAS sativus porteanus**; thorny, reddish leaf, ivory and red center stripes WTHFD #199
- ANANAS sativus variegatus**; Variegated Pineapple; very showy, leaves variegated ivory with rose red edges WTHFD #200
- BILLBERGIA amoena** (Brazil), fluted, gray-green leaves with pronounced silver cross-bands, blue pendant flowers and red bracts WAHFD #201
- BILLBERGIA amoena rubra**; dark bronzy leaves with well pronounced gray cross-banding WAHFD #202
- BILLBERGIA amoena viridis** (Brazil), tall tubular plant with maroon-green leaves, overlaid with gray cross-bands and ivory mottled spots WAHFD #203
- BILLBERGIA distachia** (Brazil), broad leaves green with purple, powdered white; pendant blue flower with red bracts WAHFD #204
- BILLBERGIA distachia hybrid**; tall narrow foliage, gray-green, inflorescence red with blue flowers WAHFD #205



200

198



260

175

178

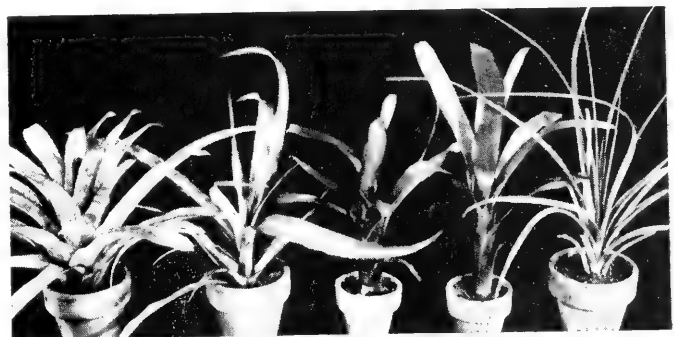


176

232

267

179



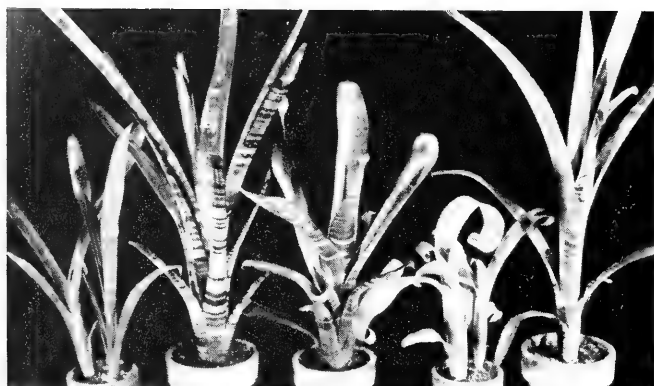
192

199

189

195

191



210 203 207 209 221



204 212 218 205 201



231 237 222 235



234 229 226 230

BROMELIADS—(Continued)

- BILLBERGIA euphemia** (Brazil), tubular plant with deep green leaves, gray cross-bands; pink bracts WAHFD #206
- BILLBERGIA horrida** (Brazil), fluted, stiff brown leaves with pronounced silver cross-bands, red inflorescence and blue flowers WAHFD #207
- BILLBERGIA irridifolia concolor** (Brazil), gray-green, recurved leaves powdered silver, pink pendant bracts, yellow flowers WAHFD #208
- BILLBERGIA leptopoda** (Brazil), Permanent Wave Plant; deep green wavy leaves, powdered gray WAHFD #209
- BILLBERGIA macrocalyx** (Brazil), stiff gray-green tubes with silver bands WAHFD #210
- BILLBERGIA meyeri** (Brazil), tall, tubular, slender bronzy-gray foliage with gray blotches and bands, tips gracefully recurved, greenish spider flowers WAHFD #211
- BILLBERGIA nutans** (Brazil), Queens Tears; narrow, silvery bronze foliage, weeping rose bracts with greenish flower, edged purple WAHFD #212
- BILLBERGIA pallescens** (Brazil), gray-green leaves, upper part of which bend away from closed tube WAHFD #213
- BILLBERGIA pyramidalis** (Peru), vase-shaped, papery, light, green foliage, blue flowers in red truss WAHFM #214
- BILLBERGIA saundersii** (Brazil), green, tubular foliage, diffused with pink and ivory blotches, spike with pendant blue flowers and dark red bracts WAHFD #217
- BILLBERGIA saundersii Hybrids**, Rainbow Plant; bronzy or variegated bayonet-like foliage, crimson bracts with pendant red and indigo flowers WAHFD #218
- BILLBERGIA thyrsoides** (Brazil), broad foliage of friendly green; red bracts with blue flowers, robust WAHFD #219
- BILLBERGIA vittata** (Brazil), fluted, deep green with silver cross-bands WAHFD #220
- BILLBERGIA zebrina** (Brazil), tall fluted gray foliage, with silver zebra bands on outside, black thorns WAHFD #221
- BILTANTHUS beuckeri** (Billbergia x Cryptanthus hybrid); dainty green, mottled bronze, narrow pointed foliage WAHFD #222
- BROMELIA serra variegata** ((balansae) (Brazil), Heart of Flame; large thorny but attractive plant, broad white margins, scarlet bracts, maroon flowers WPHFD 223
- GUZMANNIA** (Caraguata) **lingulata splendens** (Peacock) (Colombia), glossy lavender-pink foliage with purple pencil stripes from base WAHFD 224
- CATOPSIS floribunda** (Puerto Rico), pea-green leaves tapering sharply, white flowers WAHFD #225
- CRYPTANTHUS acaulis** (Brazil), small rosettes, gray green, dusted silver WAHFD #226
- CRYPTANTHUS acaulis diversifolius** (Brazil), heavy silvery leaf to 10 in. long WAHFD #227
- CRYPTANTHUS acaulis ruber** (Brazil), small rosettes, dark bronze dusted beige WAHFD #228
- CRYPTANTHUS beuckeri** (S. Brazil), spoon-shaped, dark green leaves, marbled pale green WAHFD #229
- CRYPTANTHUS bivittatus** (Brazil), large flat species, two pale green transverse bands on pinkish bronze leaf WTHFD #230
- CRYPTANTHUS bromeloides** (terminalis) (Brazil), upright, loose rosette, glowing bronzy green WAHFD #231
- CRYPTANTHUS bromeloides tricolor**; a strikingly variegated plant with several length stripes of ivory white on friendly green, over-laid with carmine rose WAHFD #232
- CRYPTANTHUS lacerdae** (Silver Star), emerald green with silver white stripe along center and edge of leaves WAHFD #233
- CRYPTANTHUS osyanus** (Brazil), flat pink and copper foliage, mottled warm green WAHFD #234
- CRYPTANTHUS (bivittatus) roseus pictus**; flat reddish star with rosy stripes WAHFD #235
- CRYPTANTHUS rubescens**; dark brown, broad leaves dusted gray WAHFD #236
- CRYPTANTHUS zonatus zebrinus**; Zebra Plant, bronzy brown, wavy leaf with pronounced silver cross-banding, strikingly beautiful WAHFD #237
- CRYPTANTHUS zonatus** (Brazil), brownish green with tan tiger banding WAHFD #238
- DYCKIA fosteriana** (Brazil), dense clustering rosette of silvery purple leaves WAHFM #239
- DYCKIA leptostachys** (Brazil), long tapering foliage WAHFM #240



237

238

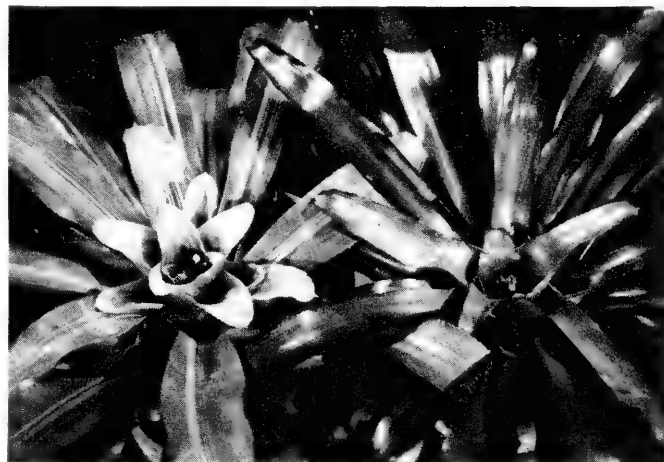
233



227

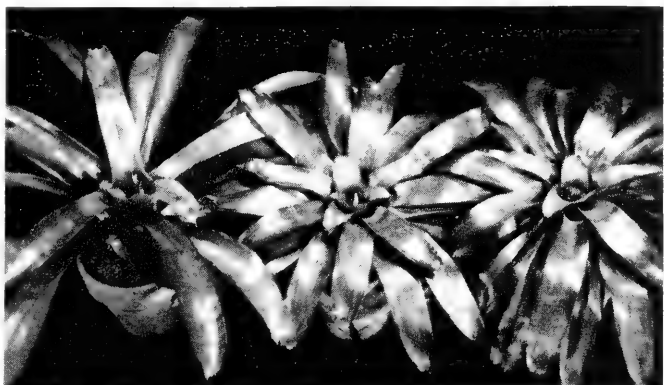
236

228



268

251



254

258

256

- DYCKIA sulphurea** (Brazil), fleshy dwarf green rosettes, silver underneath CAHFM #241
- GUZMANIA berteroniana** (Puerto Rico), dark-red, leathery foliage, orange bracts with yellow flowers WAHFM #242
- GUZMANIA monostachia** (Puerto Rico), papery rosette of green leaves, upright spike of white flowers WTOFM #243
- GUZMANIA musaica** (Colombia), pea-green foliage with wavy brown cross-bands WTOFM #244
- GUZMANIA zahni** (Colombia), slender rosette with strap-like papery light green leaf and transverse maroon pencil stripes; bracts dark orange WTOFM #245
- HECHTIA argentea** (Mexico), hard, glossy, spiny leaves, with gray pencil stripes underneath WAHFD #246
- HECHTIA glomerata** (Mexico), sharp, narrow, recurved green and silver leaves, very thorny WAHFD #247
- HECHTIA species**; dense whirl of soft light green leaves, powdered gray on upper surface WAHFD #248
- HOHENBERGIA stellata** (Brazil), gray-green leathery foliage; purple flowers in dense clusters WAHFD #249
- NEOREGELIA bahianus** (Brazil), tubular, glossy, stiff pea-green leaves WAHFM #250
- NEOREGELIA carolinae** (Brazil), strap-shaped, metallic leaves with brilliant orange-red center cup WAHFM #251
- NEOREGELIA car. tricolor**; brilliant new variety, strikingly variegated with ivory-white, length-wise stripes of various widths on deep green leaves; forms crimson cup with lavender flowers WAHFM #252
- NEOREGELIA charcorodon** (Brazil), large plant with gray leaves, maroon specks above and maroon blotching underneath WAHFM #253
- NEOREGELIA farinosa** (Brazil), dense rosette with smooth green leaves and brilliant crimson cup when flowering WAHFM #254
- NEOREGELIA hyb. tristis x marmorata**; fine dense rosette of broad maroon leaves mottled with green and tipped red, lavender flowers WAHFM #255
- NEOREGELIA marechali** (Brazil), broad, flattened metallic leaves grouped around brilliant crimson cup WAHFM #256
- NEOREGELIA marmorata** (Brazil), bold habit; olive green leaves blotched maroon and red tips WAHFM #257
- NEOREGELIA princeps** (Brazil), flat metallic leaf turning to maroon at center of plant at flowering time WAHFM #258
- NEOREGELIA sarmentosa chloristicta** (Brazil), small rosette with deep maroon leaves, mottled green WAHFM #259
- NEOREGELIA spectabilis** (Brazil), Fingernail Plant; elegantly shaped plant with metallic green leaves, reverse maroon with symmetrical gray cross-bands, red fingernail tips WAHFM #260
- NEOREGELIA tristis**, maroon type (Brazil), gray with chocolate markings and red tips; dwarf habit WAHFM #261
- NIDULARIUM amazonicum** (Brazil), large and showy plant, foliage metallic purple to almost black WAHFM #262
- NIDULARIUM citrinum** (Brazil), friendly green slender foliage with extended lemon-yellow cup with white flowers WAHFM #263
- NIDULARIUM fulgens** (Brazil), pea-green with dark markings, toothed and very showy; forms bright red center cup with blue flowers WAHFM #264
- NIDULARIUM innocenti** (Brazil), green foliage with pinkish purple on underside of broad leaves; forms orange-red center cup WAHFM #265
- NIDULARIUM innocenti francois-spa**; dense whirl of broad deep green foliage, maroon center cup with white flowers WAHFM #266
- NIDULARIUM innocenti lineatum** (Brazil), dense rosette of glossy deep-green leaves with numerous thin white stripes running lengthwise WAHFM #267
- NIDULARIUM innocenti striatum** (Brazil), stocky rosette with broad light green leaves, transversed by unequal ivory stripes WAHFM #268
- NIDULARIUM purpurescens**; broad foliage, metallic green diffused with purple, shiny maroon underneath WAHFM #269
- NIDULARIUM species Sao Paulo** (Brazil), narrow strap-shaped leaves, purple at base changing to green WAHFM #270
- PITCAIRNIA corallina** (Brazil), tall leaves carried on slender petiole, deep green and gray; coral red flowers near base WAHFM #271
- PUYA alpestris** (Chile), light gray-green, tapering, shiny, recurving leaves WAHFD #272
- QUESNELIA arvensis** (Brazil), leathery green foliage in dense rosette, gray cross-banding; delicate pink bracts with blue flowers WAHFM #273



251 250 259 261 255



253 225 257 252



277 263 268 265



272 223 271



179 245 243



224 244 245 242



281 294 290



241 239 274 247

BROMELIADS—(Continued)

QUESNELIA liboniana (Brazil), tubular growth, narrow linear leaves; flower sepals coral red, petals deep purple

WAHBD 273A

RHODOSTACHYS andina (Peru), small rosette, numerous narrow dark green leaves; powdered gray

WAHFD #274

THECOPHYLLUM sentenisi (Puerto Rico), wine red leathery leaves with showy red bracts and yellow flowers

WAOFD #275

TILLANDSIA circinata (Florida), small, silvery, recurved rosettes; lavender flowers

WAHFD #276

TILLANDSIA fasciculata (Florida), hard, leathery gray recurved foliage; branched inflorescence

WAHFD #277

TILLANDSIA lindenii (Peru), narrow green leaves with brown pencil stripes, large blue flowers on spear-shaped spike; rare

WTOFM #278

VRIESIA barilletii, broad deep green fol. faintly red striped dark purple bracts, edged yellow, yellow flowers

WAHFD #279

VRIESIA carinata (Brazil), dainty dwarf plant with pale green foliage; feathered crimson and yellow bracts, the yellow dotted green

WAHFD #280

VRIESIA fenestralis (Brazil), broad friendly green recurving leaves in dense whirl, dark green network of thin lines; sulphur-yellow flowers on loose greenish spike

WAHFD #281

VRIESIA fosteriana (Brazil), showy plant with blue-green foliage with lighter hairline hieroglyphic markings

WAHFD #282

VRIESIA guttata (Brazil), compact rosette of bluish green leaves with maroon spots

WAOFD #283

VRIESIA hieroglyphica (Brazil), broad light green foliage with maroon-black hieroglyphic markings; large and showy species

WTOFM #284

VRIESIA hyb. chanterieri; blue-green foliage with variable blackish cross-bands, sword-like crimson spike, yellow flowers

WAHFD #285

VRIESIA hyb. erecta; broad and stubby light-green foliage forming shapely rosette, flower spike with purple bracts, edged yellow and yellow flowers

WAHFD #286

VRIESIA hyb. favorite; tall branched flower spike with maroon feather bracts and yellow flowers

WAHFD #287

VRIESIA hyb. magnifica, Painted Feather; light green foliage, showy spike with carmine bracts, feathered yellow with brown dots, yellow flowers

WAHFD #288

VRIESIA hyb. poelmani; light green foliage; tall spike with light red bracts, edged yellow

WAHFD #289

VRIESIA hyb. polonia; shapely plant with pea-green foliage; branching red spike with yellow flowers

WAHFD #290

VRIESIA incurvata (Brazil), sword-shaped pendant flower spike, bracts orange red with green ends

WAHFD #291

VRIESIA philipo-coburgii vagans (recurvata) (Brazil), Vagabond Plant; travels out over limbs; small light green rosette with black base

WAHFD 292

VRIESIA rio mameyes (Puerto Rico), small light green rosette with speckled maroon bands

WAOFD #293

VRIESIA splendens major (Guiana), Flaming Sword; foliage blue-green with strong blackish cross-bands; sword-shaped, brilliant crimson spike with yellow flowers

WAHFD #294



278

200

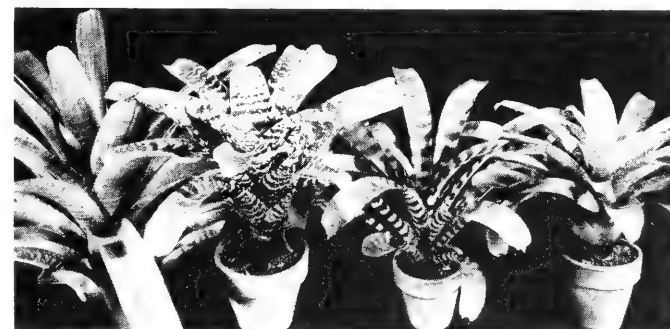
182



288

264

287



282

284

294

281



283

280

291

286

292





299 297 296 303



302 298 301 300



317 318 319 316 320



515 514 517 867 336

BUXUS microphylla japonica (Japan), glossy-leaved evergreens
CPLBM #295

CACTUS: See Succulents

CALADIUM argyrites (Para), smallest and daintiest of genus,
light green with transparent white areas between veins

WTHSM #296

CALADIUM changjur (Java), small heart-shaped leaves, light
green shading to dark, prominent white ribs, leaves borne on
white stems

WTHFN #297

CALADIUM hyb., Imperial Caladiums (ancestry Brazil):
WALFM

Ace of Hearts; deep rose center with heavy scarlet ribs and
green border

#298

Candidum; leaf snow-white with green veins and network,
narrow green border

#299

John Peed; shining bright metallic red center on moss-green
ground

#300

Macahyba; dark moss-green leaf profusely spotted lilac,
heavy scarlet ribs

#301

Marie Moir; large, pure white leaf like Candidum, but having
red blotches between the ribs

#302

CALADIUM sagittifolium; strapleaf, red, flushed to gray and
green, wavy edge, long petioles

WTHFM #303

CALATHEA: see MARANTACEAE

CAMELLIA japonica (Japan, China):

CPHBN

Alba plena (formal); large double snow-white, long lasting

#304

Colonel Firey (formal); large double, bright red

#305

Debutante (Sara Hastie) (Peony form); fine rose pink, early
free flowered

#306

W. S. Hastie (Rose-form); large crimson red, free flowering

#307

Princess Bochinachi (Rose type); red, blotched white

#308

Purity (formal); fine late white, double

#309

CAREX morrowii (Japan), white-striped tufts of grass, very
graceful

IALFM #310

CARYOTA mitis (Burma), Fishtail Palm; suckering type

CARLUDOVICA palmata (Peru), Panama Hat Plant, looks like
dwarf Fan Palm but is stemless

WALFN 310A

WALFN #311

CESTRUM nocturnum (West Indies), Night Jessamine; shrub
with cream-colored flowers, very fragrant at night

WTLBM #312

CHAMAEDOREA (Collinia) **elegans** (Mexico), graceful
dwarf palm, good keeper

WALFN #313

CHAMAEDOREA erumpens (Honduras), suckering dwarf palm;
leaves with broad segments carried on slender stems

WALFN 314

CHAMAERANTHEMUM gaudichaudii (Brazil), small plant,
leaves dark green, center silver gray

WTLFM 314A

CHAMAERANTHEMUM venosum (Brazil), dwarf plant, silver
net design in small hard leaves

WTHFM 314B

CHAMAEROPS humilis (Mediterranean), dwarf Fan Palm;
tough leaves

IPLBN #315

CHLOROPHYTUM bicheti (Siam), grass-like broad leaves,
fresh-green margined white, in bushy tufts

WALFM #316

CHLOROPHYTUM comosum **Mandaianum**; broad leaf with
white edges

IALBM #317

CHLOROPHYTUM comosum picturatum (South Africa), broad
leaf with yellow center

IALBM #318

CHLOROPHYTUM elatum variegatum (South Africa), broad
leaf, mostly white

WALFM #319

CHLOROPHYTUM elatum vittatum (South Africa), Spider
Plant; narrow leaves, striped white, carries young plants on
racemes

IALBM #320

CHRYSANTHEMUM hyb. laciniatum **White Lace**; white Japa-
nese large lace type

CPLBM #321

CHRYSANTHEMUM hyb. laciniatum **Yellow Lace**; Japanese
Fuji, large lace type, yellow

CPLBM #322

CIBOTIUM schiedeii (Trop. Mexico), Regal tree fern, friendly
green

WALFM #323

CISSUS albo-nitens (Brazil), rapid climber, leaves small, glossy,
oblong, silvery-white

WAHFM #324

CISSUS antarctica (Australia), Kangaroo Vine; notched glossy
leaf, metallic green, hard

IALFD #325

CISSUS antarctica minima (Manda), miniature Kangaroo vine

WALFD 325A

CISSUS discolor (Java), purple and silver variegated, beautiful
tropical climber

WTLFM #326

CISSUS erosa (Puerto Rico), fresh-green, waxy-leaved climber

WALFM #327

CISSUS neilgherrensis (India), fast climber, hairy, olive foliage

WTLFM #328

CISSUS (Parthenocissus) **henryana** (China), divided leaflets
marked with white above, purplish beneath

WALFM #329

CISSUS sicyoides amazonica (Brazil), climber of the tropical Rain Forest; forms long aerial roots WTLFM #330

CISSUS (Vitis) **striata** (South America), miniature grape ivy, tiny leaflets, graceful WALFM #331

CISSUS voineriana (E. Asia), segmented gray leaves, robust grower IALFM #332

CITRUS ponderosa, America Wonder Lemon IPLBD #333

CITRUS taitensis (Tahiti), Otaheite dwarf Orange IPLBD #334

CLERODENDRON fallax (Java), shrub, leaves heart-shaped, pubescent, flowers bright scarlet WTLFM #335

CLERODENDRON thomsonae (West Africa), climber with white and scarlet flower trusses ITLBM #336

CLIVIA miniata (Natal), dark leathery foliage, trusses of orange flowers IPLFD #337

CLUSIA rosea (Venezuela), fleshy, narrow green leaves on milky stem WAHFM #338

COCCOLOBIS grandifolia (pubescens) (Trop. America), tree with great leathery ornamental rounded leaves, fresh green, with prominent sunken veins WTLBM 338A

COCCOLOBIS uvifera (Trop. America), Sea Grape; tree with stiff rounded leaves, glossy and veined red WPLBM 338B

COCOS weddelliana (Brazil), small, graceful palm suitable for tropical terrarium WALFN #339

COFFEA arabica erecta (East Africa), Arabian Coffee Plant; compact form, shiny dark green leaves, flowers pure white, fragrant WALFM #340

COLOCASIA antiquorum fontanesi (India), sea-green leaf with purplish veins and stem WTLFN #341

COLOCASIA antiquorum illustris (East Indies), leaves spotted brownish between veins WTLFN #342

COLOCASIA fallax (Sikkim), fresh-green waxy peltate leaf with lighter veins WTLFM 342A

COLUMNEA banksii (Oerstediana Schiedeana) waxy leaves light olive green, red beneath; flowers orange WTHFM 342B

COLUMNEA gloriosa (Costa Rica), trailing vines with rounded leaves covered with red brown hair; fiery red tubular flowers WTHFM 342C

COLUMNEA hirta (Costa Rica), narrow satiny leaves covered with reddish hairs; flowers vermillion WTHFM 342D

COLUMNEA kewensis, light green leaves covered with felt; flowers red mottled with cream WTHFM 342E

COLUMNEA localis (Costa Rica), stiff, large satiny leaves; large scarlet flowers WTHFM 342F

COLUMNEA schiedeana (Mexico), climbing; long narrow light green leaves covered with light felt; flowers brick red, spotted; WTHFM 342G

COLUMNEA splendens (Brazil), hanging branches with small, fleshy leaves, bronzy-green, flowers bright red WTHFM #343

COLUMNEA tulae flava (W. Indies), pubescent soft green leaves; yellow tubular flowers WTHFM 343A

CORDYLINE terminalis — see DRACAENA

COSTUS afer (West Africa), Spiral Ginger; upright plant with waxy green leaves WTLFM 343B

COSTUS sanguineus (C. America), tropical Spiral plant; beautiful olive green velvet leaves with silvery veins, red underneath WTHFM 343C

COSTUS speciosus (East Indies), miniature stepladder plant, small, friendly green leaves WALFM #344

COSTUS zebrinus (Central America), Stepladder plant; fresh green velvety leaf with obscure banding WALFM #345

CROSSANDRA undulifolia (infundibuliformis) (India), glossy foliage; flower spikes of overlapping, bright orange florets WTHFM #346

CROTON (Codiaeum) **variegatum Bogoriense** (Java), oblong truncate leaf highly variegated yellow WPLBM #347

CROTON genuinum aureo-maculatum (Malaya), narrow, green leaves, spotted yellow WPLBM #348

CROTON moluccanum Craigii; tri-lobed, green with yellow veins WPLBM #349

CROTON pictum Baronne de Rothschild; broad leaves, olive-green and yellow, changing to crimson WPLBM #350

CROTON spirale (Malaysia), red and green Corkscrew WPLBM #351

CURCULIGO capitulata (Java), wide, palm-like corrugated leaves, recurving, stemless WALFN #352

CYANOTIS somaliensis (Tropical East Africa), Pussy Ears; narrow, fleshy, hairy, green and brown leaves IPLBD #353

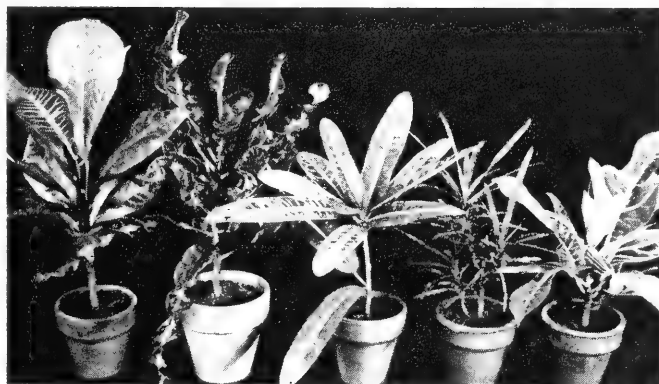
CYATHEA arborea (Puerto Rico), the tall and slender Treefern of the mountains of Puerto Rico WPHFN #354

CYCAS circinalis (India), shiny dark-green, palm-like, leathery yet graceful leaves; last like iron WAHFN #355

CYPERUS alternifolius (Madagascar), Umbrella Plant, suitable for fish ponds IPLBN #356



334



350

351

347

348

349



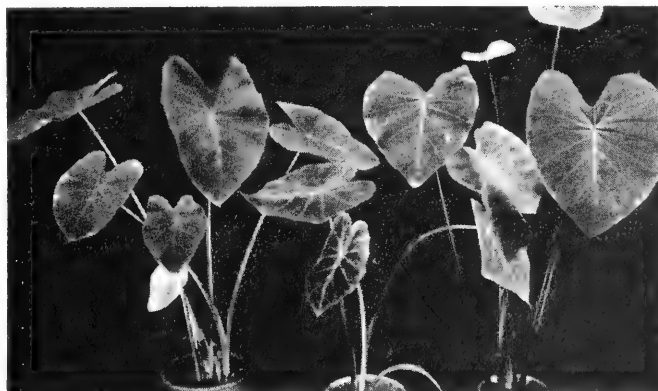
553

356

358

84

865



442

342

341



382

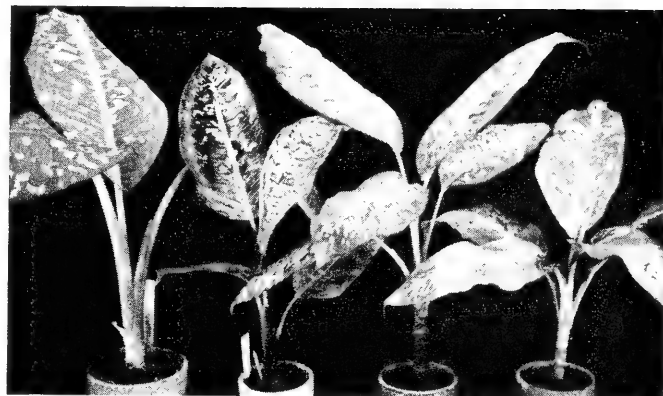


368A

385

368

371



373

370

374

372



383A

366A

373A



378

381

367

379



375

382

383

380



377

386

384

366

CYPERUS alternifolius nanus, narrow leaved and tiny

IPLBN #357

CYPERUS diffusus, Dwarf Umbrella Plant; sturdier, more compact than *alternifolius*, leaves steel-green, broad, hard, not shiny

WALFN #358

CYRTOMIUM rochfordianum compactum (India), Dwarf Hollyfern; leathery leaves

WALSM #359

DATURA arborea (Peruvian Andes), Angel's Trumpet; tree with large hanging white flowers, nerved with green

WPLBM #360

DAVALLIA bullata mariesii (Japan), Squirrels Foot Fern; creeping brown hairy rhizomes, used in Japan for training on pillars and in baskets

WAOFN #361

DAVALLIA fejeensis (Fiji Islands), Rabbit's Foot Fern; leathery fronds, coarse lace

WPHFM #362

DAVALLIA fejeensis plumosa (Polynesia), feathery and graceful

WAHFM #363

DICHORISANDRA mosaica undata (Peru), fleshy corrugated leaves, bronze-green, with silver-gray bands lengthwise

WAHFM #364

DICHORISANDRA (Tradescantia) *reginae* (Peru), pointed purple leaves with transverse silver bands and stripes

WALFM #365

DIEFFENBACHIA amoena (Colombia), large species, broad leathery fol., dark green with some white feathering

IALFD #366

DIEFFENBACHIA Arvida (Costa Rica), shapely pointed leaves of good texture, largely variegated ivory-white

WTHFM 366A

DIEFFENBACHIA barraquiniana (Brazil), green with prominent white center vein

WTHFD #367

DIEFFENBACHIA bausei (Colombia), yellowish pointed leaf with green margin and white spots; very attractive

WALFD 368

DIEFFENBACHIA bowmanni (Colombia), wide rounded leaves, medium green with white spots; ribs depressed

WALFD 368A

DIEFFENBACHIA chelsoni (Colombia), deep satiny green, the middle gray feathered

WTHFM #369

DIEFFENBACHIA fourrieri (Colombia), large shiny, leathery, black-green leaves with white spots; slender and very elegant

WTLFM #370

DIEFFENBACHIA fosteri (Costa Rica), dwarf species entirely green; small solid leaves

WAHFM #371

DIEFFENBACHIA hoffmanni (C. America), pointed, spring-green velvet leaves, blotched cream-white and with white midrib; very attractive

WAHFM #372

DIEFFENBACHIA imperialis (Peru), large steel green leaf with light green blotches

WTLFM #373

DIEFFENBACHIA lancifolium (Colombia), narrow strapleaf, grass-green with ivory spots

WALFD 373A

DIEFFENBACHIA leoni, beautiful yellow, velvety leaf, variegated friendly green toward edges

WAHFM #374

DIEFFENBACHIA oerstedii variegata (Costa Rica), smooth satin-green leaf with contrasting ivory-white midrib

WALFM 375

DIEFFENBACHIA longispatha (Panama), heavy dark green leaf with light rib; heavy stem

WAHFM #376

DIEFFENBACHIA memoria corsii, broad foliage, gray leaf with green veins, occasional ivory spots

WALFM #377

DIEFFENBACHIA parlatorei marmorea (Colombia), long pointed tough-leathery lustrous leaves with white marbled blotches toward tip; broad fleshy midrib striated white, winged petioles to base of leaf

WALFM 378

DIEFFENBACHIA picta viridis (No. Brazil), free-growing form with deep-green shiny, oblong pointed leaves of thinner texture and slightly cordate base

WAHFD 379

DIEFFENBACHIA picta (seguine) (Brazil), rich green oval-shaped leaves blotched white; a good house plant

WALFD #380

DIEFFENBACHIA picta jenmani (Guiana), glossy rather narrow foliage with ivory zebra design

WTHFM #381

DIEFFENBACHIA picta R. Roehrsi, (Roehrs 1937), leaf blade almost entirely yellow, with green border and blotched ivory; striking; excellent keeper

WALFM #382

DIEFFENBACHIA picta superba, highly variegated form developed at Roehrs; green and cream blotched, compact

WALFD #383

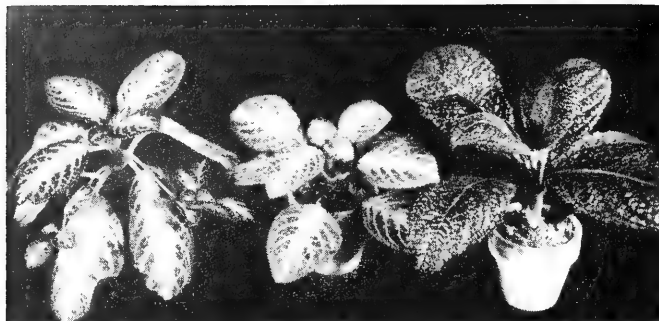
DIEFFENBACHIA pittieri (Costa Rica), leaves surround stem; green and ivory markings on satiny, ribbed foliage

WTHFM 383A

DIEFFENBACHIA Leopoldii (seguine *liturata*), (Colombia), corrugated velvet leaf, white rib

WALFM 384





407A

407C

409



407E

406

408

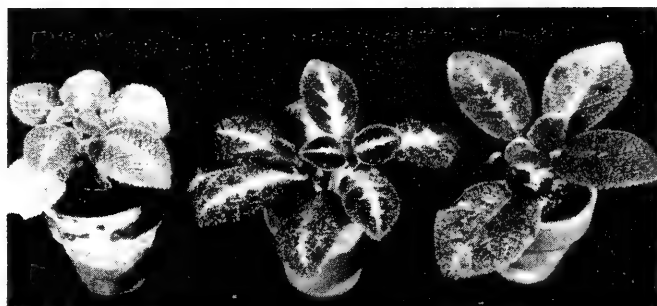
407D



407F

407B

407



408C

408B

408A

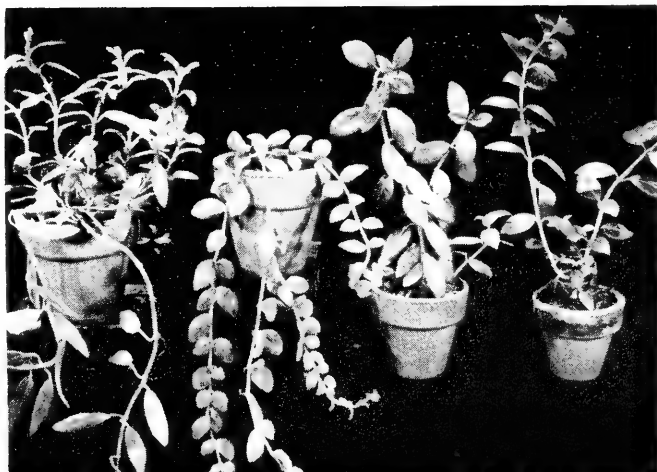


342G

342F

343A

342E

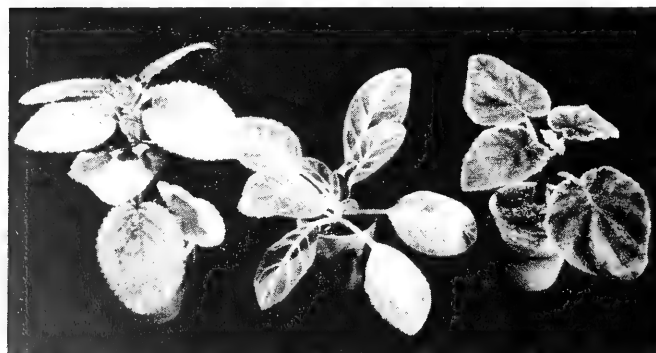


342D

342C

342B

343



441B

932A

568A



41A

40A

41

952

DIEFFENBACHIA seguine (W. Indies, Jamaica), robust species with broad ovate leathery leaves dark green with occasional lighter marbling, pleasing green beneath; prominent midrib; white striped petioles **WALFD #384A**

DIEFFENBACHIA seguine nobilis (irrorata) (W. Indies), yellow-green marbled, thin leaf **WTLFM #385**

DIEFFENBACHIA splendens, beautiful velvet, deep bronze-green leaf with ivory spots and ivory midrib; slender **WTHFM #386**

DRACAENA deremensis longi, broad white center stripe **WTLFW #387**

DRACAENA deremensis warneckei (Tropical Africa), green with narrow white stripes along the leaf blade **WALFM #388**

DRACAENA fragrans massangeana (Guinea), broad yellow center stripe in wide leaf **WALFN #389**

DRACAENA fragrans lindenbergii (Gold Coast), greenish yellow bands at margin of broad leaf, center green **WALFN #390**

DRACAENA fragrans victorae, graceful; wide leaves with broad yellow bands; very beautiful **WTLN #391**

DRACAENA godseffiana (Upper Guinea), small leathery, deep-green leaves spotted white; carried on thin wiry stems **WALFN #392**

DRACAENA goldieana (Trop. W. Africa), silver cross-band design on heart shaped gray foliage; most spectacular **WTLN #393**

DRACAENA marginata (Madagascar), narrow, shiny dark foliage edged brown; slow **WALFM #394**

DRACAENA masseffiana (Puerto Rico), gracefully umbrella shaped, spotted yellow **WALFM #395**

DRACAENA rothiana, bayonet-shaped leathery leaves; slow growing **IALFM #396**

DRACAENA sanderiana (Congo), dwarf, gray-green with broad cream margins **WALFM #397**

DRACAENA (Cordylina) **terminalis** (E. Asia), bayonet-shaped leaf, copper-green and red **WALFN #398**

DRACAENA terminalis E. Andre, broad leaved copper-red variety developing bright red leaves in winter **WALFN #399**

DRACAENA (Cordylina) **terminalis Baby Ti** (Hawaii), one of the finest of "Red Dracaenas" **WALFN #400**

DRACAENA terminalis Firebrand, dark red narrow foliage **WTLN #401**

DRIMIOPSIS kirkii (Zanzibar), bulbous, leaves blue-green with dark spots; flowers white **WTHFM #402**

ELEGNUS pungens variegata (Japan, China), ornamental shrub with hard green leaves covered with silver dots, edged cream; stems brown **IPLBM #402A**

EPIPREMNOPSIS media (Borneo), deeply cut, wide leaf, very hard, lightly spotted **WTHFM #403**

EPIPREMNUM falcifolium (Java), narrow, dark-green, shiny, spear-shaped leaves **WTHFM #404**

EPIPREMNUM pinnatum (Java), aroid related to Philodendron; elongated, deeply cut leaves, small silver dots along midrib of mature leaf **WALFM #405**

EPISCIA chontalensis (Nicaragua), small coppery-green hairy leaves with light center vein; light blue flowers **WTHFM #406**

EPISCIA cupreata (Colombia), thick and hairy coppery leaf, red flowers **WTHFM #407**

EPISCIA cup. Acajou, mahogany with bright silver center **WTHFM #407A**

EPISCIA cup. Emerald Queen, emerald green with silver gray veins, robust growth **WTHFM #407B**

EPISCIA cup. Frosty, emerald-green with veins and center silver white; robust grower **WTHFM #407C**

EPISCIA cupreata metallica (Nicaragua), hairy copper red leaf with silvery-pink center vein **WTHSM #407D**

EPISCIA cupreata splendens (Colombia), large shiny grass-green leaves with silvery center; robust grower **WTHSM #407E**

EPISCIA cupreata viridifolia, shiny fresh green foliage **WTHFM #407F**

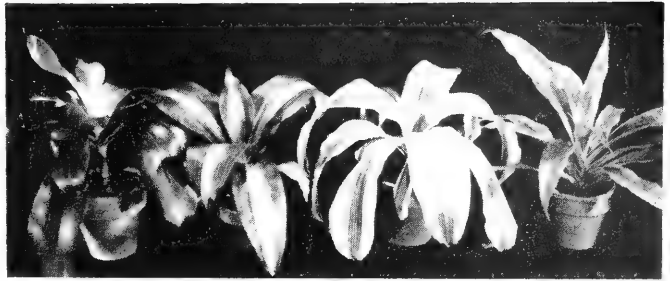
EPISCIA fulgida (coccinea) (Colombia), Scarlet Episcia; tropical pubescent trailer; brownish green leaves with bright silvery-green veins; dark red fl. **WTHSM #408**

EPISCIA lilacina cuprea, deep copper foliage with faint silver veins **WTHFM #408A**

EPISCIA lilacina variegata (Panama), dark coppery leaves with beautifully contrasting silver center **WTHFM #408B**

EPISCIA lilacina viridis (Costa Rica), emerald green with faint silver center **WTHFM #408C**

EPISCIA tessellata (Nautilocalyx bullatus) (Peru), upright; wrinkled bronzy leaves **WTLFM #409**



395

389

391

396



398

397

394

393

387

392



510A

509B

509A

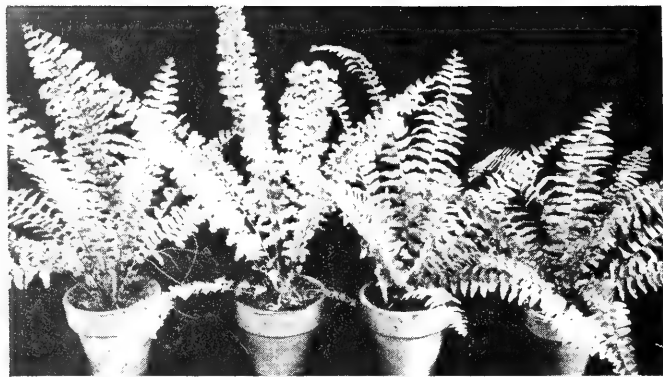
510



950

1208A

944A



589

587

588

586



592

590

591

583



850A

835A

585



362

361

363

Ferns

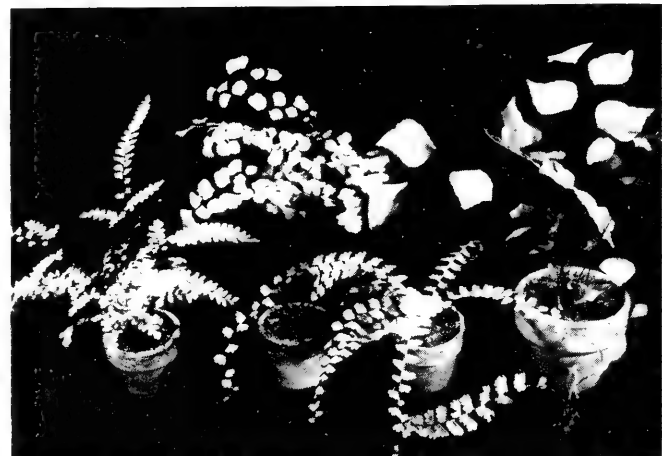


18

12

14

13



16

17

12A

18A



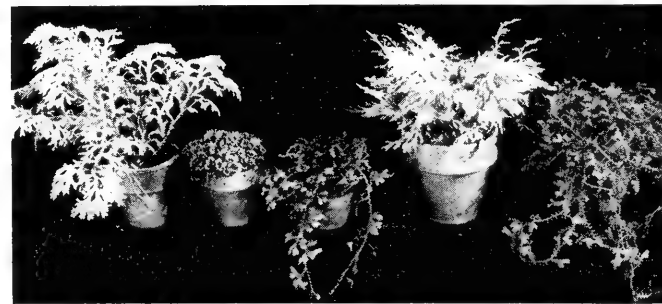
933

91

838

724

848



926

925

927

924

923

Ferns



56

90

836



522A

848

850A



835

323

921

928



16

846

845

855



590

818

922

15



854

847

850

852



844

15

359

840

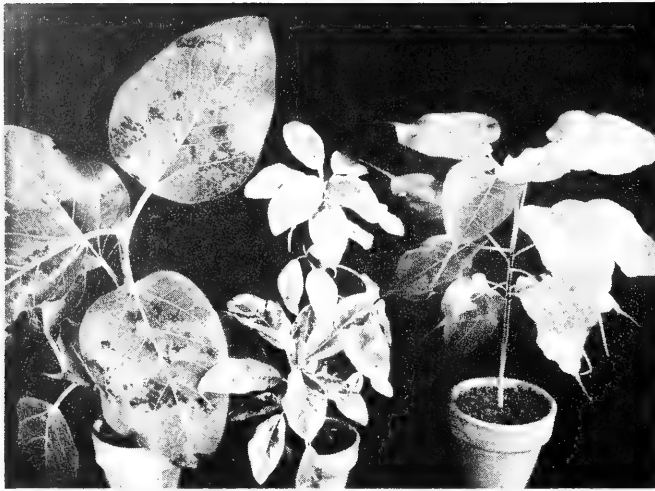


849

851

853

583



418B

431

428



431C

419



422A

425A

422



430B

423A

423B



421

422B

420



418A

431A

419A

ERANTHEMUM tricolor (Polynesia), upright bush, shiny leaves metallic red with pink WALBM #410

EUCHARIS grandiflora (Colombia), Amazon-Lily; large white very fragrant flowers and shiny green foliage WTLFM #411

EUCHARIS grandiflora Moorei; has smaller, round leaves, bushy; smaller white flowers WTLFM #412

EUONYMUS japonicus Silver Queen (Japan), silver border CPLBM #413

EUONYMUS japonicus Yellow Queen; gold-edged CPLBM #414

EUONYMUS microphyllus variegatus (Japan), miniature bushes with tiny variegated leaves IPLBM #414A

EUONYMUS radicans argentei-marginata (Japan), white-variegated, gray-green leaves, creeping and climbing IPLBM #415

EURYA japonica variegata (E. Asia), leathery shiny leaves beautifully variegated white IPLBM #415A

FARFUGIUM grande — see **LIGULARIA**

FATSHEDERA lizei (Fatsia-Ivy hybrid); upright growing IPLBM #416

FATSHEDERA lizei variegata; light-green leaf, richly variegated white WALFM #417

FATSIA japonica variegata (Japan), glossy leaves palmately cut, variegated white IALFD #418

FERNs: see *Adiantum*, *Alsophila*, *Asplenium*, *Cibotium*, *Cyathea*, *Cyrtomium*, *Davallia*, *Lygodium*, *Nephrolepis*, *Platynerium*, *Polypodium*, *Polystichum*, *Pteris*, *Scolopendrium*, *Selaginella*.

FICUS australis (Australia), shapely plant with small, flat, waxy, fresh green, oval pointed leaves, reverse smooth WPLBM #418A

FICUS benghalensis (India, Ceylon), Banyan tree; broad ovate leaves rich green with pale green veins; pubescent stem WALBM #418B

FICUS carica (Mediterranean), Mission Fig; deeply lobed thick leaves; produces edible figs WPLBM #419

FICUS diversifolia (Malaya), Mistletoe Ficus; dwarf shrub with small, hard elliptical or rounded leaves and bearing berries, resembling Mistletoe WALBM #419A

FICUS dryepontiana (W. Trop. Africa), corrugated, deep olive, stiff lanceolate leaf on woody stem WPLFM #419B

FICUS elastica (East Indies), India Rubber Plant WALBM #420

FICUS elastica decora; showy, broad leaf rubber plant; sunken veins, ivory at center rib WALBM #421

FICUS elastica doescheri, variegated Rubber Plant, cream, white with gray-green WALFM #422

FICUS elastica variegata; variegated Rubber plant; leathery leaves edged white to cream WALBM #422A

FICUS elastica rubra (belgica), broad foliage with red in center vein; juvenile leaves and petioles are red WALBM #422B

FICUS benamina exotica (Java, Bali), Java Fig; drooping branches with graceful narrow leaves with long tip WALBM #423

FICUS Krishnae (India, Pakistan), tree sacred in Hindu legend; odd pocket shaped waxy leaves to catch moisture; ivory ribs WALBM #423A

FICUS neriifolia (Moluccas), graceful tree with shiny long narrow pointed drooping leaves, resembling Oleander WALBM #423B

FICUS nitida (Malaya), upright compact habit, small shiny green lanceolate leaves WPLBM #424

FICUS pandurata (Iyrate) (Trop. Africa), Fiddle Leaf Plant; mammoth leaves, good decorator WALFM #425

FICUS parcelli (Pacific Islands), Clown Fig; leaves oblong, pointed, toothed, rough hairy, grass-green with gray variegated ivory WTLFM #425A

FICUS benamina (Philippines), small elliptical leaves of drooping habit WALBM #425B

FICUS quercifolia (Burma), small lobed, leathery, oak-shaped leaves, prostrate habit WALFM #426

FICUS radicans variegata (East Indies), dwarf variegated tropical creeper WALFM #427

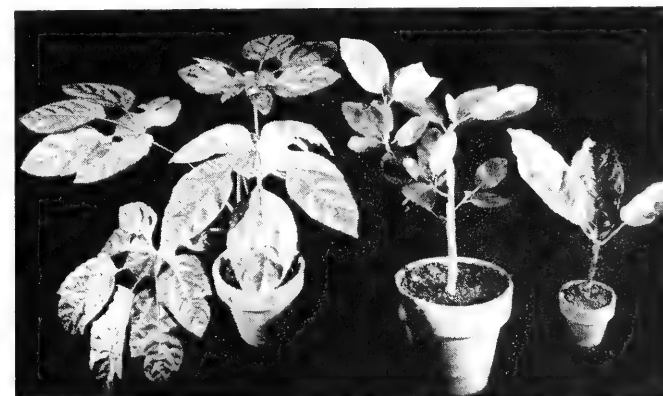
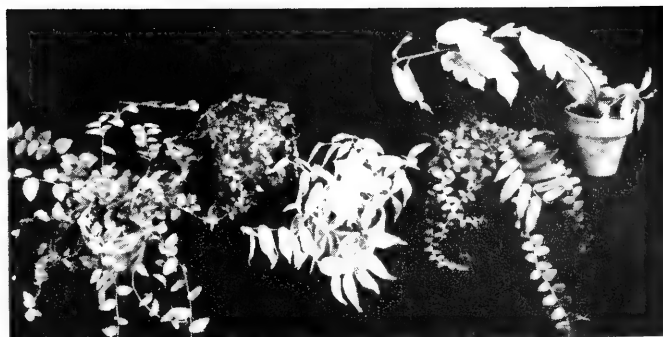
FICUS religiosa (India), the sacred Bo-tree of Buddhism; glabrous leaves, round-ovate with long tail WALFM #428

FICUS repens (China), little flat climber for walls WALFM #429

FICUS repens pumila (Japan, China), creeper with tiniest leaves WTLFM #430

FICUS retusa (So. China, Macao), Chinese Banyan; shapely tree of pendulous habit; small broadly obovate leaves WPLBM #430A

FICUS rubiginosa (Australia), small Banyan with hard, rounded, forest green, oval, leathery leaves; covered with rusty brown hairs underneath; edges curved downward WALFM #430B





455A

469A

469B

466A



450

469

460

462



467

457

456

447



450A

458

452

453



471

470

455

416

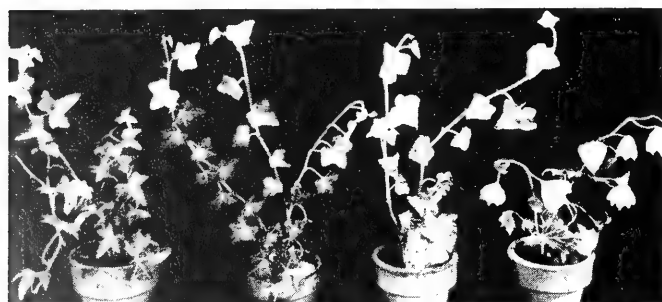


454

461

468

445



449

464

459

465



466

463

451

446

448

- FICUS rubiginosa variegata** (Australia), miniature rubber plant, highly variegated egg-shaped leaves WALFM #431
- FICUS philippinensis** (Philippines), medium sized, pendant, lanceolate leaves resembling a miniature Rubber Plant WALBM 431A
- FICUS sycamorus** (Egypt, Syria), Egyptian Sycamore; small rough, oval pointed leaves on freely branching stems WPLBM 431B
- FICUS utilis** (Nekbudu) (Trop. Africa), shapely tree with thick long rounded leaves WALBM 431C
- FITTONIA argyoneura** (Peru), low creeper, vivid green with network of white veins WTLFM #432
- FITTONIA verschaffelti** (South America), red veins on dark-green foliage WTLFM #433
- FITTONIA verschaffelti pearci**; rose veins in olive-green foliage, large leaved WTLFM #434
- FRANCISCEA** (Brunfelsia) **latifolia** (Trop. America), pale violet flowers, free blooming WTLBM #435
- FREYCINETIA multiflora** (Java), climbing shrub related to Pandanus, narrow palm-like leaves, toothed, flowers bright orange WTLBM #436
- FUCHSIA bohnstedti**, Honey-Suckle Fuchsia; dark-leaved; fl. elongated orange-red bells IPLFM #437
- GARDENIA jasminoides** (China), Cape Jessamine; large shiny foliage, fragrant double white flowers WPHBM #438
- GARDENIA radicans** (Japan), small-leaved dwarf variety WPHBM #439
- GARDENIA veitchii**; very willing bloomer, fragrant, double flower WPHBM #440
- GLORIOSA Rothschildiana** (Africa), climbing lily, yellow and red, tuber WPLBM #441
- GLOXINIA** (Sinningia) **crassifolia** Emperor William (hort.) large velvet leaves; large flowers with blue throat, white border WAHSM 441A
- GLOXINIA** (Sinningia) **perennis** (Brazil), waxy olive-green crenate leaves; downy light blue flowers WTHSM 441B
- GONATHANTHUS sarmentosus** (Sikkim), leaves similar to Colocasia, leathery green, some with brown marks, thickened veins, forms bulb WALFM #442
- GRAPTOPHYLLUM pictum** (New Guinea), oval leaves purplish with pink center vein and pink stem WALBM #443
- GREVILLEA robusta** (East Australia), Silk Oak; lacy fern-like foliage IPLBD #444
- GYNURA aurantiaca** (Java), Chinese Velvet Plant, densely velvet with violet and purple hairs WALBM #444A

Ivies

- HEDERA canariensis aureo-maculata** (Canary Islands), large leaved Ivy speckled yellow WALFM #445
- HEDERA canariensis variegata** (Canary Is., No. Africa), flat roundish leaves of good substance; predominately variegated cream with light green IALFM 445A
- HEDERA colchica minor** (Persia), smallest heart shaped Ivy, stiff growing IALBM #446
- HEDERA helix**, Old English Ivy (Europe, Asia, N. Africa) CPLBM #447
- HEDERA h. baltica** (Latvia), hardiest of ivies; small, heart shaped CPLBM #448
- HEDERA h. Birdsfoot**, small-leaved, narrow lobes IPLBM #449
- HEDERA h. chrysocarpa**, maturity stage, large heart shaped leaves; bears clusters of yellow berries CPLBM #450
- HEDERA h. conglomerata** (Japan), dwarf Japanese Ivy, slow creeper, small crowded leaves IALBD #450A
- HEDERA h. conglomerata erecta** (Japan), upright growing Japanese ivy, symmetrically arranged small leaves IALBD #451
- HEDERA h. cordata**, heart shaped miniature ivy IALBM #452
- HEDERA h. cristata**, Parsley Ivy, small-leaved IPLBM #453
- HEDERA h. denticulata**, med. leaf, rounded, strong grower CPLBM #454
- HEDERA h. Glacier**, green and white variegated, small leaved, selfbranching WALFM #455
- HEDERA h. Golddust** (hort.) small-leaves dark green with yellow mottling IALBM 455A
- HEDERA h. Hahn's selfbranching Ivy**, small leaved IALFM #456
- HEDERA h. Hahn's variegated** (Pat.), free vining, small-leaf, gray-green with white border turning reddish IALBM #457
- HEDERA h. Manda's crested ivy**, larger wavy leaves, tends to grow upright IALFM #458
- HEDERA h. maculata**, small mottled white IALFM #459
- HEDERA h. Maple Queen**, small-leaved, compact growing, free branching IALBM #460



1217A

445A

811A

500A



438

440

439



484

483

482

479



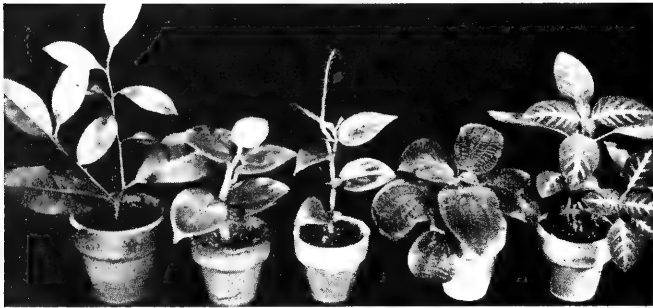
1143



831

702

1222



334

727

748

166

871



167

20

19

165

726



508

749

1

2

3



489

487

490

488



6

7

8

483



388

57

399

55

401

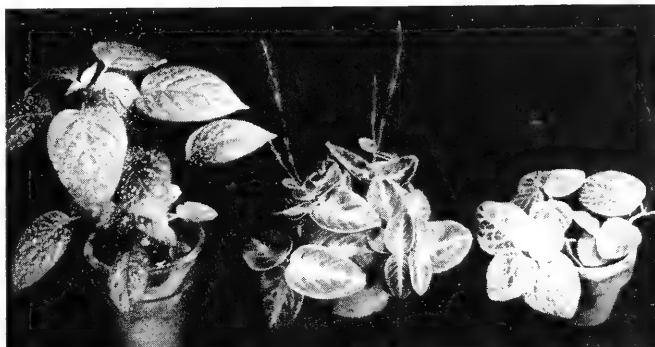
HEDERA h. marginata Silver Garland, small leaved variegated mostly white WALFD #461
HEDERA h. Merion Beauty, small-leaved, forming young branchlets at every axil WPLFD #462
HEDERA h. megheri, compact growth, leaves needle-like IALBD #463
HEDERA h. minor, Baby ivy; tiny-leaved, very cute, prominent white veins CPLBM #464
HEDERA h. minima, hard, small, fan-like leaves IPLBM #465
HEDERA h. palmata, small-leaved, bushy growth CPLBM #466
HEDERA h. Pin Oak (hort.), deeply cut, hard-textured small leaves CPLBM #466A
HEDERA h. Pittsburgh, med. size leaf, free grower, good outdoor ivy for covering IPLBM #467
HEDERA h. Silver Emblem, small-leaved, selfbranching, variegated light and dark green with white edge WALFM #468
HEDERA h. Silver King, smallest leaf varieg. Ivy mostly white, selfbranching WALFD #469
HEDERA h. Smithii; large elegantly cut, wavy edged leaf CPLBM #469A
HEDERA h. Sylvanian Beauty (Hahn), large leathery leaves draped like shingles on graceful vines CPLBM #469B
HEDERA h. Weber's California, small-leaved, compact growth; good indoor Ivy WALBM #470
HEDERA moderensis variegata (Canary Islands), large leaved variegated Ivy white and gray-green IPLBM #471
HELICONIA aureo-striata, green with ivory veins WTLFN #472
HELICONIA bihai (Trop. America), Wild Plantain, green foliage, showy flower spikes WALBM #473
HELICONIA illustris rubricaulis (South Sea Is.), green and red leaf with pink veins WTLFN #474
HELICONIA psittacorum (Guiana), Parrot flower; orange flowers; leaves long and narrow WALBN #475
HELICONIA spectabilis Edwardus-Rex (Trop. America), rich crimson-copper WTLFN #476
HELICONIA velutina (Trop. America), slender plant with beautiful velvety emerald green leaves and prominent light veins WTHFM #476A
HEMIGRAPHIS colorata (Java), dark metallic purple trailer WALFM #477
HELXINE soleirolii (Corsica), Baby Tears, tiny fresh green leaves, for ground cover ITHFM #478
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis (China), Rose of China, large flowers; double rose WPLBM #479
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Cooperi (E. Indies), narrow, pink red and white checkered leaves WPLBM #480
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Double Red; large flowered, deep shade red WPLBM #481
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Jigora, large flowers double orange, flushed red in center WPLBM #482
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Scarlet, large single red WPLBM #483
HIBISCUS rosa-sinensis Singapore; flowers large single lemon-yellow WPLBM #484
HOFFMANNIA ghiesbreghtii (Mexico), velvet bronze foliage, narrow, red reverse, upright growth, prominent light ribs WTHFM #485
HOFFMANNIA refulgens (Mexico), iridescent wine-red; corrugated low foliage WTHFM #486
HOMALOMENA humilis (Java), dwarf habit; shiny dark green narrow leaves WTHFM #487
HOMALOMENA polyandra (E. Asia), stemless, narrow strap shaped leaves, grayish-green WTHFM #488
HOMALOMENA rubescens (Sikkim), reddish heartshaped shiny leaves on slender wine-red petioles on strong stem WALFM #502
HOMALOMENA sulcata (E. Asia), heartshaped metallic leaves on long brown petioles, devon green WAHFM #489
HOMALOMENA wallisii (Colombia), variegated foliage, broad, leathery; low growing WTLFM #490
HOYA angustifolia (China), slender climber with long narrow waxy leaves, deep green IPLFD #490A
HOYA australis (Australia), thick waxy leaves egg shaped or almost round, light green; fl. white WPHFD #491
HOYA bandaensis (Java), oval, fleshy leaves, dark green WPHFD #492
HOYA bella (India), small waxy leaves, dark green, dwarf habit; flowers waxy-white WTHFD #493
HOYA carnosa (China, Australia), Wax Plant; climber with thick ovate leaves; waxy flowers pinkish-white IPLFD #494
HOYA carnosa exotica, goldleaf, green-edged WAHFD #495



434

432

433



501

314A

314B



512

435

346

441A



555

556

594

503



332 1217 329 331 1216



328 326 327 324 330



1219 1218 325A 325



344 343C 345 343B



376 936 842 843 369



809 934 364 810



910 913 565 502



814 815 813 816



942 325 563 1210 1219

HOYA carnosa variegata (Trop. Asia), variegated Wax Plant, white border WAHFD #496

HOYA coronaria (Java), oval, waxy, fresh-green leaves WPLFD 496A

HOYA imperialis (Borneo), shiny leaves slightly tomentose; flowers large, reddish-brown WTHFM #497

HOYA keyisii (Queensland), pale gray-green ovate leaf close-jointed, on thick stem WPLFD 497A

HOYA kirki bogoriensis (Java), large rounded, fleshy leaves, rapid climber WPHFD #498

HOYA macrophylla (Java), large leaves coppery-green, fleshy; prominent lighter veins; fl. white WTHFD #499

HOYA motoski (Trop. Australia), broad pointed waxy leaves, deep green with irregular silver-gray spots WPLFD 499A

HYDRANGEA hortensis Merveille, robust growing carmine rose, a late French variety IPLBM #500

HYDRANGEA macrophylla variegata (China, Japan), foliage edged in white IPLBM 500A

HYPOESTES sanguinolenta (Madagascar), Freckleface; soft downy green leaves with red dots; flowers lilac WAHFM 501

(see *Homalomena* for 502)

IMPATIENS platypetala aurantiaca (Celebes); flame - orange flowers with red eye; corrugated leaves WPHBM 503

IMPATIENS holstii (E. Africa), small coppery ovate leaves; flowers fiery vermilion - scarlet IPLBM 504

IMPATIENS holstii alba (hort.), small fresh - green leaves; flowers glistening white IPLBM 505

IMPATIENS oliveri (E. Africa), oblong, balsam - like toothed leaves; large lilac - pink flowers IPLBM 506

IMPATIENS sultani (Zanzibar), Patient Lucy; carmine - rose flowers in continuous bloom IPLBM 507

IMPATIENS sultani variegata; leaves edged white; carmine - rose flowers WPHFM 508

ISOLEPIS gracilis (Europe), miniature Bullrush grass; hanging; very graceful WTLSN #509

ISOLOMA amabile (Colombia) attractive basket plant; hairy emerald-green leaves with brown veining; flowers rose WTHSM 509A

ISOLOMA ceciliae (Colombia) compact habit downy green to chocolate leaves; bright rose flowers WTHSM 509B

ISOLOMA hirtusum (W. Indies), Tree Gloxinia, fleshy, hairy metal-green toothed leaves, brown at edge; flowers scarlet bells with yellow WAHFM #510

ISOLOMA pictum (Colombia) small hairy coppery leaves, light center vein, red stem; flowers red WTHSM 510A

IXORA coccinea (E. Indies), short leaved; salmon-red fl. clusters WALBM #511

JACOBINIA (Justicia) **carnea** (Brazil), arched rosy flowers borne in dense terminal spike WPLFM #512

JACOBINIA (Pachystachys) **coccinea** (Guiana), satiny green leaves; scarlet red flower trusses WPLFM #513

JASMINUM officinalis, grandiflorum (Persia), white Spanish Jasmine; small-leaved IPLBM #514

JASMINUM primulinum (China), yellow flowering Jasmine, with darker center; trilobed foliage, not climbing IPLBM #515

JASMINUM revolutum (Trop. Asia), yellow flowering, fragrant; 5-7 oval leaflets IPLBM #516

JASMINUM sambac (India), Arabian Jasmine; shrubby grower with many small, semi-double white flowers; very fragrant WPLBM 517

JASMINUM sambac Grand Duke; tropical shrub with large tightly double flowers of strong fragrance WPLBM 517A

KENTIA forsteriana (Lord Howe Island), Paradise Palm, very durable and decorative IALFN #518

LATANIA borbonica (Mauritius), Indian Fan Palm WALFN #519

LIGULARIA kaempferi argentea, leaves glaucous-green marked creamy-white IPLFM #520

LIGULARIA kaempferi aureo-maculata (Japan), Leopard Plant; leaves blotched yellow IPLFM #521

LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Japan, China), Glossy Privet; waxy deep-green foliage, evergreen IALBM #522

LYGODIUM scandens (Africa, Trop. Asia, Polynesia), climbing fern; delicate leaves on thread-like stems WTLFM 522A

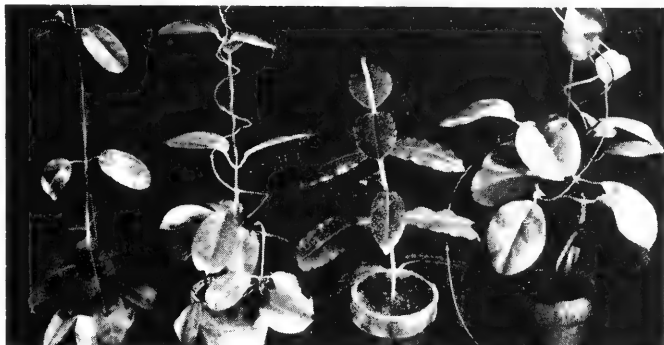
MACROPIPER excelsum (New Zealand), broad ovate leathery black-green leaves with palmate network of light veins; aromatic WAHFM #523

MALPIGHIA coccigera (W. Indies), Miniature Holly, tiny Holly-like leaves, pink flowers IALBD #524

MANETTIA bicolor (Brazil), small tubular red flowers, with upper part yellow; glabrous leaves; twining habit WPLFM #525



491 495 499 496 494



947 492 497 498



497A 499A 496A 493



492 497 498 490A



532

526

528

535



544

534

546

541

551



533

536

543

531

539



549

527

540

545

550



530

538

548

542

547



541

550A

535A



537

529

338

945



825

827

400

826

Marantaceae

CALATHEA alberti, similar to *lietzei*, gray-green with olive feather bands; has broader foliage; stays bushy
WALFM #526

CALATHEA amabilis, narrow oblong leaf bent downward at base, young growth on upright branches; light green with gray feather banding
WAHFM #527

CALATHEA argyrea, hard silver leaf with dark feather design
WALFM #528

CALATHEA bachemanniana (Brazil), narrow leathery, silvery-green leaves with white lines along nerves
WAHFM #529

CALATHEA discolor (Brazil), stiff, upright growing, narrow leaf, deep green with purple reverse
WALFM #530

CALATHEA insignis (Brazil), small plant with narrow yellow-green leaves blotched with olive-green; dark maroon beneath
WTHFM #531

CALATHEA lietzei (Brazil), narrow green leaves with feather bands; branching on upright runners
WALFM #532

CALATHEA lindeniana (Brazil), strong grower, foliage deep green with olive zones along midrib, underside purple
WTLFM #533

CALATHEA makoyana (Brazil), Peacock Plant, olive green, low growing, round leaves with transparent windows, red reverse
WTHSN #534

CALATHEA medii-picta (Brazil), deep olive-green broad leaved, low growing with pink center stripe, purple reverse
WTHFM #535

CALATHEA micans (Brazil), dwarf plant with narrow leaves, medium green with silvery center
WTHFM #535A

CALATHEA ornata roseo-lineata (Colombia), foliage narrow green with pink stripes, upright
WTHFM #536

CALATHEA picta, beautiful velvet leaf, fresh green with gold design along center
WTHSM #537

CALATHEA princeps (Amazon), large showy leaves yellow-green, with broad central band of black-green; purple below
WTHFM #538

CALATHEA sanderiana (Brazil), broad leathery leaf, dark olive-green, with fine white lines fanning out from midrib
WTHFM #539

CALATHEA trifasciata, bushy; small oblong leathery leaves, silver with distinctly marked feathering of light green
WAHFM #540

CALATHEA van den heckei (Brazil), flat leaf, transverse silver bands
WALFM #541

CALATHEA warscewiczii (Costa Rica), large oblong leaf, velvety green above and midrib feathered with yellow-green; purple beneath
WTHFM #542

CALATHEA zebrina (Brazil), magnificent large emerald-green velvet leaf feathered dark and purple reverse
WTLSN #543

CTENANTHE lubbersiana (Brazil), narrow leaved, yellow and green variegated
WTLFM #544

CTENANTHE oppenheimiana (Brazil), strong grower, upright green, oblong leaves with silver-gray feather banding; wine-red reverse
WAHFM #545

CTENANTHE oppenheimiana tricolor (Brazil), green and white variegated, red reverse
WTLSM #546

MARANTA arundinacea (Trop. America), upright plain green narrow leaves
WTLFM #547

MARANTA arundinacea variegata, strong upright growth; slender narrow leaves steel-green edged white
WTLFM #548

MARANTA bicolor (Guiana), flat growing; oval leaves dark with light central band; purple reverse
WAHFM #549

MARANTA leuconeura kerchoveana (Brazil), Prayer Plant dwarf; green with chocolate blotches on either side of midrib
WALFM #550

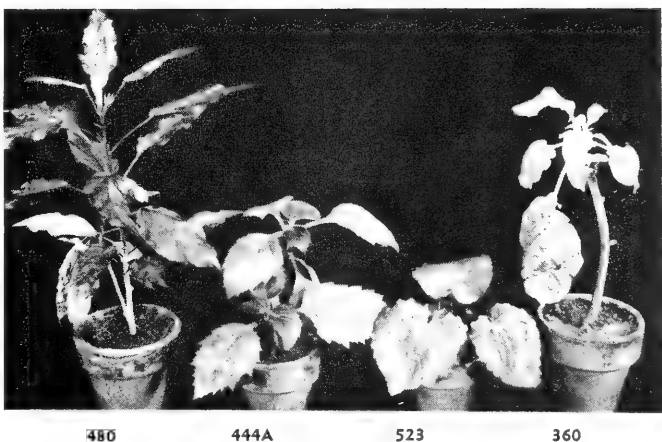
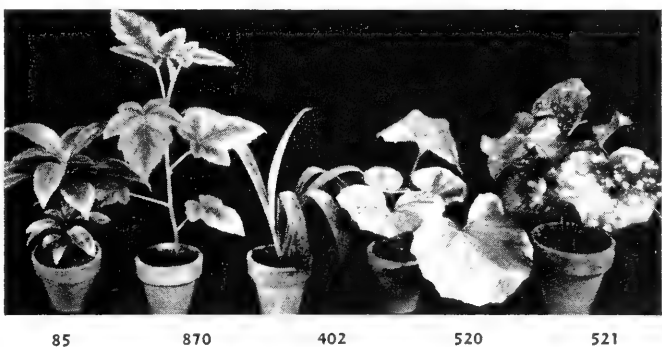
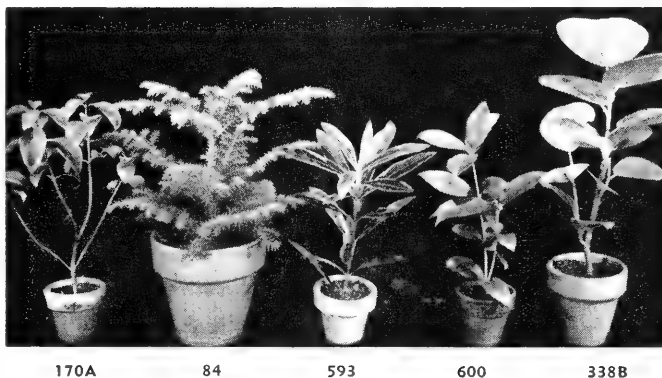
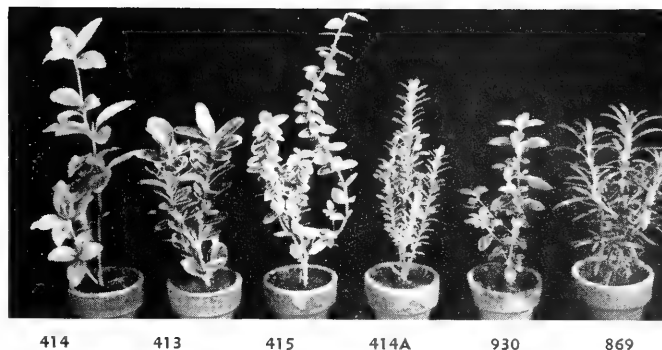
MARANTA leuconeura massangeana (Brazil), low growing plant with showy leaf, silvery feather design on steel green; chocolate blotches
WTHFM #550A

MARANTA orbifolia (Brazil), rounded leaf light green, gray bands spreading from center vein; low growing
WAHFM #551

MARCGRAVIA rectiflora (Puerto Rico), unusual climber with tiny narrow leaves, clinging shingle-like to trunks of trees
WALFM #552

MARICA (Neomarica) **northiana** (Brazil), Apostle Plant; flowers outer petals white, brown base, blue tips; iris-like flattened foliage
IPLFN #553

MEDINILLA magnifica (Philippines), one of the most gorgeous tropical plants in cultivation; broad leathery foliage; rosy-pink flowers borne in large pendulous racemes
WTLFM #554





564B

564

565



564A

310A

476A



565A

MEDINILLA scortichini (Java), flat leathery pointed leaves with pink center vein; salmon pink flower clusters

WTLFM #555

MEDINILLA venosa (Moluccas), dwarf plant with graceful oblong brownish leaves with velvet sheen, lengthwise veins prominently green; purple reverse; flowers flesh-colored

WTHFM #556

MIMOSA pudica (Brazil), Sensitive Plant; when the pinnate foliage is touched, the petiole falls and the leaflets close

WALBM #557

MONSTERA acuminata (Central America), Shingle Plant, unequal-sided oblong pointed leaves; irregularly perforated when mature, clinging close to their support

WALFM #558

MONSTERA deliciosa (So. Mexico), Ceriman; climber with large leaves pinnately cut and perforated with large holes; its juvenile form is known commercially as Philodendron pertusum

WALFM 558A

MONSTERA dubia (Mexico), heavy hard leaf with occasional perforations and cuts, later pinnatifid

WTHFN 558B

MONSTERA friedrichthalii (Costa Rica), oblong-ovate leaf of medium size with many oblong perforations in mature leaf; wavy edges

WTLFM #559

MONSTERA nechodomi (Puerto Rico), foliage pinnatifid with tiny holes scattered along midrib in mature leaves

WALFM #560

MONSTERA perforoides (Costa Rica), mountain species with hard, grayish-green perforated leaves; prominent veins pale green

IPLFM 560A

MONSTERA pertusa (Guiana, Panama), unequal sided, oval-pointed leaf, irregularly cut and perforated; soft texture

WTLFM #561

MONSTERA pittieri (Costa Rica), climber with small, perforated leaves, fresh-green with satin sheen

WTHSN 561A

MUEHLENBECKIA complexa (New Zealand), Maiden Hair Vine; twining, wiry stems with tiny round leaves

WAHFM #562

MUEHLENBECKIA platyclados (Solomon Islands), Tapeworm Plant; odd, flat, ribbon-like stems replacing the leaves

WALBM #563

MURRAEA exotica (India, Malaya), Orange Jessamine, shrub with glossy green foliage and sweetly fragrant white flowers

WPLBM 563A

MUSA cavendishi (So. China), Chinese dwarf banana, broad-leaved

WPLBN #564

MUSA paradisiaca fol. variegata (Hawaii), the light green leaves are beautifully variegated white

WTHFM 564A

MUSA paradisiaca sapientum (India), Bluefield Banana; slender plant which will produce yellow fruit

WPHBM 564B

MUSA sumatrana (Sumatra), Blood Banana; slender plant with narrow fresh-green leaves richly variegated blood-red

WTHFN #565

MUSA velutina (Assam), a slender banana with pink stem and petioles, and small red velvety fruit

WPHBM 565A

MYRSINE africana (Arabia), small bush with tiny evergreen, toothed leaves; appearance similar to boxwood but more graceful

WPLBM #566

MYRTUS communis (Mediterranean), Greek Myrtle of the Classics, evergreen foliage strongly scented

IPLBD #567

MYRTUS communis microphylla (Mediterranean), German Myrtle, tiny, scented leaves

IPLBD #568

NAEGELIA (Smithiantha) **cinnabarina** (Mexico), beautiful rounded cordate leaf covered with fine blood-red felt; stems purplish red; flowers red spotted white

WTHSM 568A

NEANTHE bella (Guatemala), a little Palm definitely more dwarf than Chamaedorea elegans; deep green fronds with narrow leaf segments

WALFN 568B

NEPENTHES 569 to 582, see page 41

NEPHROLEPIS cordifolia tessellata (Japan to New Zealand), Lacefern; finely bi-pinnate emerald green leaves of leathery texture; black stems, compact habit

WALFM 583

NEPHROLEPIS duffii (South Seas), small fern with pearl-like leaflets densely growing upright

WALFM #585

NEPHROLEPIS exalt. bostoniensis compacta (Tropics), compact Boston Fern, an old houseplant

IPLFM #586

NEPHROLEPIS exaltata hillii, strong grower with long wavy fronds ruffled and plummy

IPLFM 587

NEPHROLEPIS exalt. massii, similar to the old Pieris or Boston Fern but better grower

IPLFM #588

NEPHROLEPIS exalt. Roosevelt plumosus; long fronds with broad wavy segments

WALFM 589

NEPHROLEPIS exaltata elegantissima Trevillian (hort.); feathered similar to whitmanni but grows more upright and sturdy

WALFM 590

Nepenthes

NEPENTHES (Malaysia), Flesh-eating tropical Pitcher Plants. They require a moist-warm temperature of 75 to 90°F with an abundance of water and humidity to form their curious pitchers which will catch and devour insect life. WTOFN

atrosanguinea, slender pitchers, rich maroon over greenish yellow; willing grower; very handsome.....#569

balfouriana, long slender, yellow-green pitchers with fringed wings#570

chelsonii, large winged pitchers, yellowish-green spotted purple; wings fringed.....#571

chelsonii excelsa, large pitchers, flask shaped, heavily blotched reddish-purple#572

dominiana, robust growing variety with leathery foliage, hard pitchers flask-shaped, metallic green spotted with red; will keep at lower temperature.....#573

goettingensis, mug-shaped winged pitchers, dull maroon mottled with green.....#574

hybrid Lt. Bradford Pring; resembles Chelsonii in being strong growing, large pear-shaped pitchers, reddish purple, showing green marmorations with age...#575

hybrid Henry Shaw; large mug shaped pitchers of good solid substance which keep over a long period; color fresh green with wine-red spots; small wings...#576

hybrid Director Moore; large flask shaped pitchers, green heavily overlaid with blood-red markings; prominent fringed wings maroon.....#577

hybrid St. Louis; pitchers pear-shaped, dark blood-red, lighter in age, sparsely green-mottled.....#578

intermedia, larger pitchers than Dominiana, dull-green, purple spots#579

maxima, highly colored pitchers, largely wine-red, on pale green; lower ones flask-shaped, upper pitchers funnel-shaped#580

Rafflesiana; large pitchers pale-green spotted with purple; the lower urnshaped; upper funnel form; very handsome#580A

spiceriana, mug-shaped winged pitchers, light maroon slightly mottled green.....#581

williamsii, mug-shaped pale pitcher with carmine red design and red rim.....#582

NEPHROLEPIS exalt. Verona, very finely serrated leaves, like lace, drooping habit WALFM #591

NEPHROLEPIS exalt. whitmanni, old fashioned Lace fern finely feathered, heavy fronds, drooping when older WALFM #592

NEPHTHYTIS gravenreuthii (W. Trop. Africa), true Nephtytis with papery leaf, broadly sagittate, the long pointed basal lobes sweeping outward WTHSM #592A

NERIUM oleander album (Mediterranean), single Oleander flowering pure white IPLBM #592B

NERIUM oleander carneum fl. pl., Oleander with double salmon pink flowers IPLBM #592C

NERIUM oleander variegatum (So. Europe), variegated Oleander, narrow gray-green leaves edged white WPLBM #593

NICODEMIA diversifolia, Indoor Oak; oakshaped metallic leaves with blue sheen; free growing bush WPLBM #594

OPHIOPOGON jaburan aureus (Japan), long strap-shaped leathery leaves 1/2 inch wide, with golden yellow margin IPLFM #595

OPHIOPOGON jaburan javanensis (Java), practically white; strap-like leathery foliage symmetrically arranged, friendly green with numerous white lines and bands lengthwise WALFM #596

OPHIOPOGON japonicus (Korea), dwarf tufts of narrow, black-green, leathery strap-like leaves IPLFM #597

OPLISMENUS hirtellus variegatus (Panicum) (W. Indies), white and pink striped grass-like creeper WTLBM #598

ORCHIDANTHA maxillarioides (Borneo), light moss-green lanceolate, leathery leaf with some mottling, depressed center vein; on long wiry petiole; strong grower; similar to aspidistra and may be better WAHFN #559

OSMANTHUS (Olea) **fragrans** (China), Sweet Olive, holly-like leaves olive-green IPLBM #600

OSMANTHUS illicifolius variegatus (East Asia), similar to variegated Holly, smaller foliage gray-green and white IPHBM #601



571



573

580A

576

569



596

597

595

310

598



9

511

601

309

949



696



606



601A

656B



629

605A



672



639

638A

Orchids



AERIDES lawrenceae (Philippines), Fall; fragrant; pendant racemes with wax like flowers; cream, tipped crimson-purple; lip horn-like W 601A

ANGRAECUM distichum (Africa), rare, 3-6" stems with small white flowers; W #602

ARACHNIS moschifera (flos-aeris), (Java), Spider Orchid; greenish-yellow, blotched red-brown; musk-scented W 602A

BRASSAVOLA digbyana (Honduras), purplish-green with cream colored, bearded lip; fragrant; W #603

BRASSAVOLA glauca (Mexico), Spring fl. pale olive-green, lip white; W #604

BRASSAVOLA nodosa (Costa Rica), white flowers with rounded lip; W #605

BRASSIA gireaudiana (Costa Rica), Summer; pendant spray with spidery flowers; long waxy yellow petals, pale lemon lip with purple markings I 605A

BRASSIA verrucosa (Guatemala), fl. Spring; greenish spotted with purple; L #606

BRASSO-CATTLEYA suessa, bearded orange-yellow flower, narrow petals; striking color; W #607

BURLINGTONIA fragrans (Brazil), early Summer; pendant racemes with flowers white, and yellow throat W 607A

CALANTHE hyb. Wm. Murray (vestita x Williamsi), Winter; terrestrial; white flowers with wine-red center W 608

CALANTHE furcata (Philippines), Summer; evergreen; bluish-lavender flowers with red-brown throat W 609

CATASETUM russellianum (Guatemala), Summer; pendant scapes of flowers pale green with deeper lines W 609A

CATTLEYA aurantiaca (Guatemala), winter fl.; small orange red; I #610

CATTLEYA bicolor (Brazil), late Summer; petals bronzy-green, lip rose-purple margined white on slender pseudobulbs I 610A

CATTLEYA bowringiana (Central America), Autumn; multi-flowered spike—rose purple—darker lip; I #611

CATTLEYA dowiana (Costa Rica), Summer fl., med. fl., yellow, lip dark purple; W #612

CATTLEYA Enid (gigas x mossiae), large mauve, lip with purple and yellow; variable season; I #613

CATTLEYA gaskelliana (Venezuela), Summer; resembling mossiae; lavender rose petals, dark lip, yellow throat I 613A

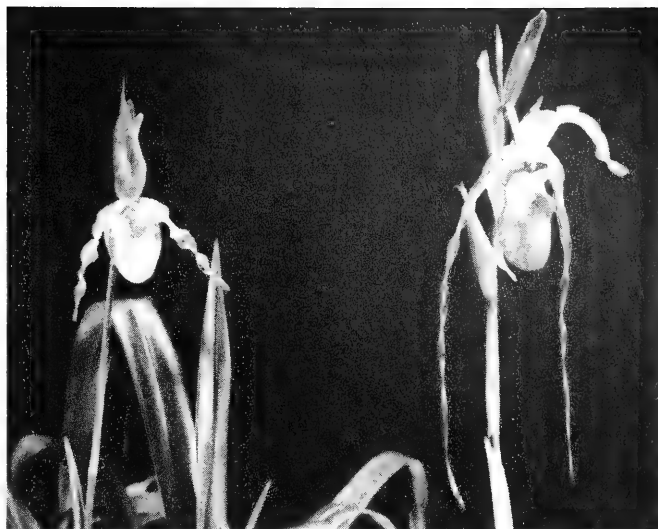
CATTLEYA gigas (Colombia), Summer fl., large rose, lip deep purple, throat yellow; I #614

CATTLEYA granulosa (Brazil), Summer; delicately tinted waxy flowers, straw-green I 614A

CATTLEYA harrisoniana (Loddigesii), (Brazil), Winter and Summer; truss of rose lilac flowers, creamy throat edged yellow I 614B

CATTLEYA intermedia (Brazil), Summer; pink petals, lip rose purple I 614C

CATTLEYA labiata (Brazil), Fall; Autumn Cattleya; flowers rosy lilac, lip deep purple I 614D



679A

686



605

693



661

628

669



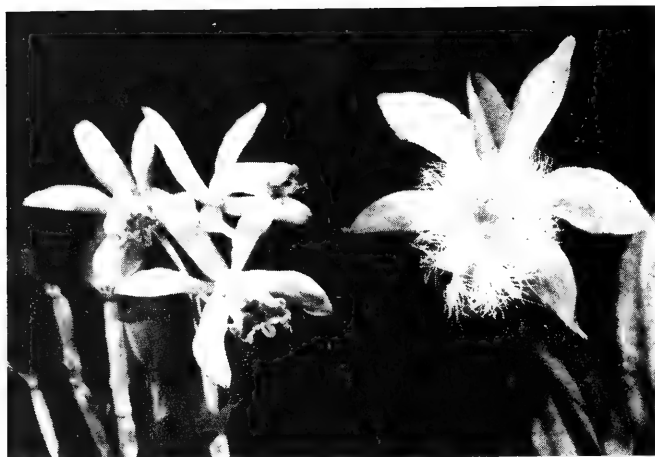
665



652

654

615



614C

603



613

614D



650A

610A

611



614A

614B

ORCHIDS—(Continued)

- CATTELEYA mossiae** (Venezuela), Easter Orchid; large rose fl., lip crimson, rose and yellow; I #615
- CATTELEYA perivaliana** (Venezuela), Winter; rose petals and sepals; frilled lip throat crimson and gold; I #616
- CATTELEYA Priscilla alba**, hybrid with medium flowers white with purple lip; I #617
- CATTELEYA schroederiae** (Colombia), fl. Spring; large light rose, lip fringed #618
- CATTELEYA skinneri** (Guatemala), fl. early Summer; rose-purple, dark lip, pale throat; I #619
- CATTELEYA trianae** (Colombia), fl. Winter; bluish, purple-crimson lip with yellow throat; I #620
- CHYSIS aurea** (Venezuela), early Summer; heavy waxy flowers, petals yellow, buff toward tips, lip marked red-brown I 620A
- COELOGYNE carinata** (New Guinea), Fall; flowers whitish-green, with chocolate throat, on stiff stems W 620B
- COELOGYNE cristata** (Nepal), one of the easiest to grow. Free flowering with large white flowers; I #621
- COELOGYNE dayana** (Borneo), Summer fl., drooping racemes, pale yellow blotched chocolate; W #622
- COELOGYNE flaccida** (Himalaya), Spring fl.; whitish with yellow and faint red in lip; I #623
- COELOGYNE massangeana** (Assam), various; multi-flowered, light yellow, chocolate lip; W #624
- COELOGYNE speciosa** (Java), fl. large greenish with whitish lip marked brown; W #625
- CYCNOCHES chlorochilon** (Colombia), Summer; large swan Orchid; greenish-yellow waxy flowers, black-green at base W 625A
- CYCNOCHES ventricosum** (Guatemala), yellow-green fl., lip creamy white, Summer; I #636
- CYMBIDIUM aloifolium** (Burma), Spring; light yellow flowers with band of purple; I #626
- CYMBIDIUM lowianum** (Burma), Spring; long spikes with yellow-green flowers suffused with brown; lip cream, bordered crimson C 626A
- CYMBIDIUM tracyanum** (Burma), Fall; flowers yellowish suffused with brown, crimson lines; lip creamy, spotted crimson C 626B
- CYMBIDIUM wiganianum** (eburneum x tracyanum), purple flowers, petals edged waxy white I 635
- CYPRIPEDIUM aureum Surprise**; spring-fl. Lady-slipper; yellow with buff overtone; top of dorsal white IT (H or O) SM 627
- CYPRIPEDIUM fairrieianum** (Bhutan), greenish white, striped violet; I #628
- CYPRIPEDIUM harrisianum**, Fall; mahogany colored; W #629
- CYPRIPEDIUM insigne** (Himalaya), Winter; dorsal sepals green with purple spots, whitish at apex; petals yellowish green; lip reddish-brown. Most popular and useful of Lady-slippers; I #630
- CYPRIPEDIUM insigne sanderae** (Assam), Winter; yellow I 631
- CYPRIPEDIUM lawrenceanum** (Borneo), fl. white, purple and green; varieg. foliage; W #632
- CYPRIPEDIUM maudiae**, yellow-green with white; W #633
- CYPRIPEDIUM venustum** (No. India), Spring; green striped fl.; spotted foliage; W #634
- CYRTOPODIUM punctatum** (Trop. America), fl. greenish yellow, lip spotted red; Spring; I #637
- DENDROBIUM aduncum** (Assam), Summer; stems slender; small waxy flowers suffused rose W 637A
- DENDROBIUM aggregatum** (India), Spring; dwarf habit, slender spikes, yellow with orange lip; W #638
- DENDROBIUM formosum** (Himalayas, Burma), Winter-Spring; large pure white flowers with golden throat, fragrant W 638A
- DENDROBIUM moschatum** (Burma), Summer and Spring; large flowers yellowish tinged with rose; I #639
- DENDROBIUM nobile** (India), Winter; showy white through deep rose purple, deep crimson in throat; W #640
- DENDROBIUM phalaenopsis schroederianum** (New Guinea), fl. white with dark lip; Summer; W #641
- DENDROBIUM wardianum** (Assam), Spring; flowers white with purple W 642
- EPIDENDRUM alatum** (Guatemala), Summer; branching flower spikes, yellow-green shaded brown-purple; yellow lip with red spots, fragrant I 642A
- EPIDENDRUM aromaticum** (Guatemala), Spring; dainty spray with tiny greenish-yellow flowers; fragrant I 642B



633

625A



631

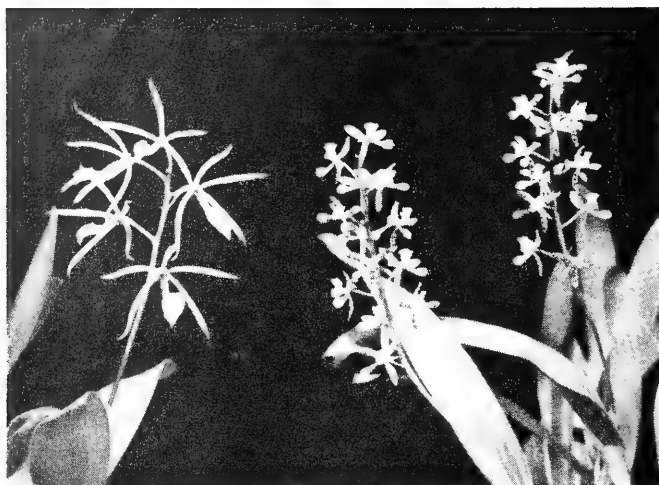
627

630



626B

635



642C

644C



644D

620A



642B

667

674A



646A

658

645A



655

646



649A

658E

620B

ORCHIDS—(Continued)

EPIDENDRUM brassavolae (Guatemala), Spring-Summer; spider flowers with narrow yellow petals; lip cream with purple tip I #642C

EPIDENDRUM burtoni (ibaguense x obrienianum) Various; reed stem with terminal clusters of orange flowers, deep yellow bearded lip I #642D

EPIDENDRUM ciliare (Trop. America), Winter; greenish white, fringed lip; I #643

EPIDENDRUM cochleatum (lancifolium) (Mexico), flower greenish-white, lip black-violet with yellow; Winter; I #644

EPIDENDRUM floribundum (Brazil), Fall-Winter; reed-type graceful pendant panicle of small flowers with greenish-yellow petals; lip white I #644A

EPIDENDRUM fragrans (Brazil, W. Indies), Spring-Summer; waxy flowers creamy-white; lip white, streaked with red purple; fragrant I #644B

EPIDENDRUM graciepetalum (C. America), Fall; stiff upright sprays of small waxy flowers, cream with maroon spots I #644C

EPIDENDRUM ibaguense (Colombia), Various; reed stem with terminal clusters of orange-yellow flowers I #644D

EPIDENDRUM obrienianum (evectum x radicans) Various; reed stems with clusters of crimson flowers with yellow center I #644E

EPIDENDRUM oncidiaides (C. America), yellow-green with red blotch, lip white; I #645

EPIDENDRUM pentotis (Brazil), Spring-Summer; slender cream-white petals; lip striped purple; very fragrant I #645A

EPIDENDRUM prismatocarpum (Costa Rica), fl. bright green, lip orange-scarlet; I #646

EPIDENDRUM lanceanum (Canceanum) (Mexico), Spring; waxy flowers greenish white, lip lined purple I #646A

EPIDENDRUM stamfordianum (C. America), fl. yellow, spotted bright red; I #647

EPIDENDRUM tampense (Florida), tiny spray Orchid; flower yellow-green with brown; lip white with magenta; I #648

EPIDENDRUM vitellinum (Guatemala), fl. cinnabar red; Summer; I #649

GOMEZA planifolia (Brazil), Spring-Summer; sweetly fragrant pendant spray of small waxy, greenish-yellow flowers I #649A

LAELIA anceps (Mexico), Winter; 2-6 blossoms on long spikes, flower deep rose, crimson purple lip with yellow; I #650

LAELIA (Laelio-Cattleya) **elegans** (Brazil) (C. Leop. & L. purp.), Summer; fragrant, graceful blue-lavender petals; lip violet purple, cream throat I #650A

LAELIA lindleyanum (Brazil), white or pale rose; small but free grower; W #651

LAELIA purpurata (Brazil), tall pseudobulbs; fl. petals white, lip purple; May-July; W #652

LAELIO-CATTELEYA callistoglossa, hybrid with lavender-rose petals, purple lip; I #653

LAELIO-CATTELEYA canhamiana alba, large pure white with deep violet-purple lip; Spring fl.; I #654

LOCKHARTIA lunifera (Brazil), fl. golden-yellow, lip spotted red; Summer; W #655

LYCASTE cruenta (Guatemala), fl. yellow-green, lip orange with blood-red; Spring; I #656



658A

658C



658B

637A



607A

658D

686A



675

673B

676



651

625

602



650

644

610



644B

668B

644A



683

673

641

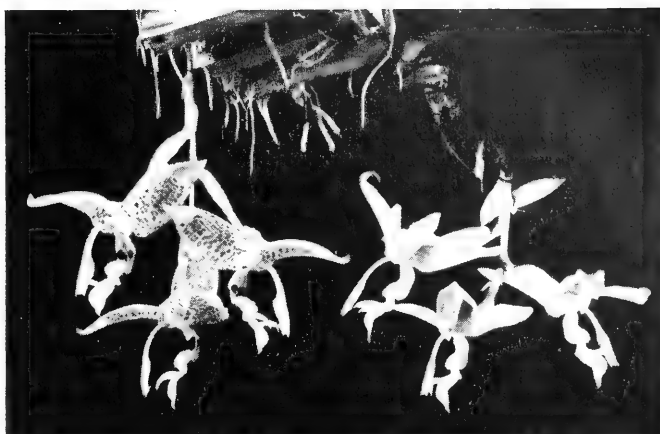


656A

620A

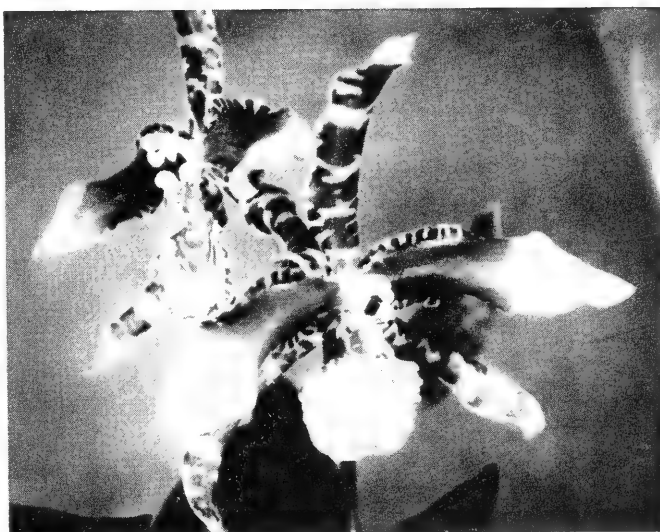
ORCHIDS—(Continued)

- LYCASTE deppei** (Mexico), Winter-Spring; waxy flowers with white petals and pale green sepals, lip yellow I 656A
- LYCASTE skinneri** (Guatemala), Fall-Winter; flowers dainty pink with carmine throat I 656B
- MAXILLARIA densa** (Guatemala), Winter; cluster of tiny cream flowers with red center; I #657
- MAXILLARIA tenuifolia** (Mexico), Spring; dark red marked with deep yellow, spotted red crimson; I #658
- MILTONIA cuneata** (Brazil), Spring, Summer; Odonto-like waxy flowers; brown, tipped yellow, lip white I 658A
- MILTONIA Lucia** (hyb.) large flowers like Pansy, white with carmine blotches, throat golden I 658B
- MILTONIA regnelii** (Brazil), Fall; flat flowers on stiff sprays; white with mauve lip, center crimson I 658C
- MILTONIA roezlii Alba** (Colombia), flowers pure white with base of lip yellow W 658D
- MILTONIA spectabilis** (Brazil), Summer; dependable bloomer with creamy-white petals flushed rose at base; broad lip striped purple I 658E
- ODONTOGLOSSUM citrosum** (pendulum) (Mexico), fl. white tinted flesh, lip rose; Spring C #659
- ODONTOGLOSSUM cordatum** (Mexico), Spring; sepals chestnut with yellow base, petals pale yellow blotched red-brown; lip white, spotted brown C 659A
- ODONTOGLOSSUM grande** (Guatemala), bright yellow, barred brown, lip yellow; Fall; C #660
- ODONTOGLOSSUM pulchellum** (C. America), Lily-of-the-Valley Orchid, pure white waxy flowers; very fragrant; C #661
- ONCIDIUM alatum** (W. Indies), fl. yellow with dark markings #662
- ONCIDIUM altissimum** (W. Indies), many small flowers, yellow barred with brown; strong growth; Summer; I #663
- ONCIDIUM ampliata** (C. America), fl. bright yellow blotched brown; Winter; I #664
- ONCIDIUM baueri** (W. Indies), flowers yellow with red; strong grower; I #665
- ONCIDIUM carthaginense** (C. America), fl. creamy-white, spotted rose; all year; W #666
- ONCIDIUM flexuosum** (Brazil), Dancing Doll Orchid, dainty yellow and brown flowers; Summer; W #667
- ONCIDIUM Java** (hyb.) (flexuosum x varicosum), Various; large yellow flowers with reddish center on graceful spray; continuous flowering tendency I 667A
- ONCIDIUM kramerianum** (Ecuador), chocolate-brown with orange-red and yellow; W #668
- ONCIDIUM lanceanum** (Trinidad), Summer; beautiful fragrant flowers, yellow shaded green, spotted chocolate; lip white with rose purple, on stiff stems W 668A
- ONCIDIUM leucochilum** (Mexico), Various; spray of waxy flowers, lemon-yellow, barred dark brown; lip bluish-white with purple center I 668B
- ONCIDIUM ornythorhynchum** (C. America), small fl. rose-lilac with yellow crest on lip; Fall; W #669
- ONCIDIUM papilio** (Trinidad), Butterfly Orchid, fl. yellow and brown; W #670
- ONCIDIUM pulvinatum** (Brazil), fl. brown and yellow, lip yellow, spotted red; I #671
- ONCIDIUM sphacelatum** (Mexico), Spring; long branching, many flowered scapes, yellow and brown; robust grower; W #672
- ONCIDIUM tigrinum splendidum** (Guatemala), Winter; long erect spikes, large yellow flowers barred with brown; mahogany leaves; I #673
- ONCIDIUM uniflorum** (Brazil), Various; attractive species with short spikes with yellow and chocolate flowers, yellow lip I 673A
- ONCIDIUM varicosum** (Brazil), Fall-Winter; sprays with tiny yellow flowers marked brown I 673B
- ONCIDIUM varicosum rogersi** (Brazil), fl. yellow, barred red, large golden lip; Winter; W #674
- ONCIDIUM wentworthianum** (Guatemala), Summer; large spray of med. fl. yellow with brown markings I 674A
- PAPHIOPEDILUM callosum splendens** (Siam), slippers, white, green, purple I 675



688A

688



660



668A

636

ORCHIDS—(Continued)

- PAPHIOPEDILUM rothschildianum** (New Guinea, Sumatra), Summer; remarkable flowers with dorsal yellowish shaded white, with blackish stripes; pointed petals yellowish-green marked darker; lip reddish brown W #675A
- PAPHIOPEDILUM lowii** (Malaya), epiphytic; fl. yellow-brown, lavender tips; Spring; W #676
- PAPHIOPEDILUM praestans** (New Guinea), fl. yellow, with brown and purple, long sepals; good keeper; new; W #677
- PHALAENOPSIS amabilis** (Malaya), Moth Orchid; flower white, lip marked yellow; W #678
- PHALAENOPSIS rothschildianum**, Moth Orchid, a very fine pink; W #679
- PHRAGMIPEDIUM** (Selenipedium) **Sedeni** (hyb.), (P. Schlimii & longifolium), Spring; spiraled petals flushed pink, dorsal greenish, pastel pouch I #679A
- PLATYCLINIS glumacea** (Philippines), fl. in white pendant racemes; Spring; I #680
- SCHOMBURGKIA crisa** (Guiana), Winter; long spikes with large flower cluster, crisped in brown and rose lip; I #681
- SCHOMBURGKIA tibicinis** (Honduras), in fl. tall cluster of wavy red-brown flowers; I #682
- SCHOMBURGKIA undulata** (Colombia), petals wine-purple, waxy, lip rose; I #683
- SELENIPEDIUM longifolium** (Costa Rica), greenish yellow with long red petals; I #684
- SELENIPEDIUM schroederiae**, large rose-pink Lady-Slipper; robust; I #685
- SELENIPEDIUM grande** (So. America), long pendant petals, yellow-green with rose-pink; I #686
- SOPHRONITIS grandiflora** (Brazil), Winter-Spring; miniature plant with large flower brilliant scarlet I #686A
- STANHOPEA insignis** (Brazil), whitish with purple spots; very fragrant; W #687
- STANHOPEA oculata** (Honduras), fragrant; fl. yellowish with red spots; Summer; W #688
- STANHOPEA wardii** (Guatemala), Summer; scapes of odd waxy flowers push through bottom of basket; petals yellow with maroon rings and spots; center marked black; strongly fragrant I #688A
- TRICHOPILIA tortilis** (C. America), purplish-brown with greenish border, white lip spotted brown; I #689
- VANDA batemanni** (Philippines), fl. golden-yellow spotted crimson, lip with purple; W #690
- VANDA coerulea** (No. India, Burma), Fall; the blue orchid I #690A
- VANDA Miss Agnes Joaquim**, delicate rose shading to white; W #691
- VANDA suavis** (Java), fl. white spotted with blue purple, rose purple lip; W #692
- VANDA teres** (Burma), fl. pale rose-purple; W #693
- VANDA tricolor** (Bali), fragrant white to yellow spotted brown; lip magenta mid-lobe; W #694
- VANILLA planifolia** (C. America), fl. citron yellow; very showy; leaves gray-green, fleshy; W #695
- ZYGOPETALUM mackaii** (Brazil), fl. green, barred brown, lip white and blue; I #696



673A

664



674

671



694

692



ORCHIDS IN THE HOME

The Orchid family, found most abundant in the tropics, is still Queen of all exotics, and will ever thrill the human heart. While the women of America have particularly adapted the showy *Cattleya* as their favorite, there are over 15,000 other species, aside from many hybrids, in more than 600 genera, terrestrial and epiphytic, every one of which, large or small, is a perfect beauty.

All Orchids prefer the controlled growing conditions of the greenhouse, but contrary to general belief, many of them can be grown with success and pleasure in the home.

A sunny, well ventilated room, and a space where they can be syringed with a hand sprayer — a shallow tray with pebbles on a shelf or table, is ideal.

Most Orchids want considerable sunlight, particularly the species with hard pseudo-bulbs, whereas the pseudo-bulbless or softer growthed kinds will prefer a location protected from the bright Summer sun. In Winter most of them want all the light they can get.

The temperature keys C, I or W may show the ideal range of their native home, but in practice, Orchids are rather tolerant and even tough, which allows them to adapt themselves to many conditions found in the average home, or a patio in the South. But, of course, the more nearly their temperature preferences can be satisfied, the more they will reward with normal growth and flowering. In Winter, Orchids prefer an average of 5 degrees under their Summer minimum requirements.

When they are in full growth and with active roots, Orchids should be watered copiously. Broadly speaking, this should be done only when the pot is dry, usually once to twice a week. In any case, watering means soaking thoroughly, even holding the plant in a bucket of tepid water until the bubbles stop coming up. Daily spraying of the foliage is beneficial as it provides humidity. After growth is completed, and after flowering, plants should receive water sparingly, particularly the varieties producing pseudo bulbs or storage reservoirs such as *Cattleyas*.

Transplanting is done best after flowering, provided the plant has no more room for new growths and generally only after two years. Relatively small pots are preferable.

The best general potting medium is *Osmunda* fern root, with some broken charcoal or sherds. For softer species, some live sphagnum moss may be added, or even coarse compost of leaves or similar material. Most important is to provide good drainage, as Orchids may like moisture, but hate wet feet.



640

632

679



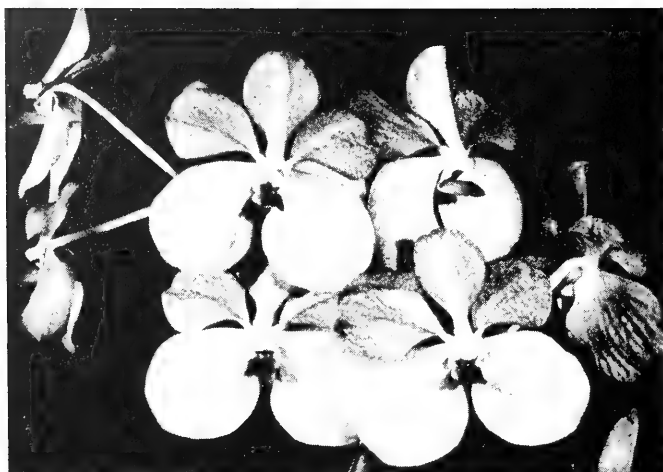
659A

675A



609

643



690A



638

649



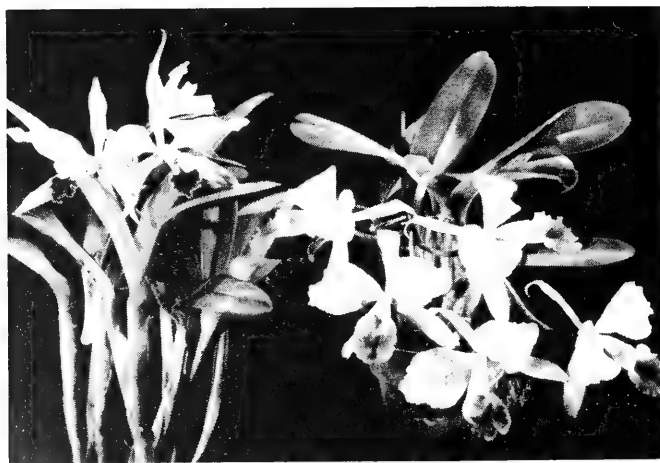
678

617



642A

648



650A

613A



663

667A

PALISOTA barteri (Fernando Po), broad, oblong, parallel veined, hairy leaves hugging the ground, rich green with lighter center band; berries red WTLFM #697

PANDANUS baptistii (N. Britain Is.), blue-green, yellow center stripes, depressed center, no thorns; gracefully recurved leaves WALFD #698

PANDANUS pacificus (Pacific Islands), glossy-green very broad but stubby-short leaves; compact habit WALFD #699

PANDANUS pygmaeus (Madagascar), leaves very narrow, spiny glaucous beneath, long pointed, rich green WTLFD #700

PANDANUS sanderi (Timor), green and golden bands throughout the length of the leaf WALFM #701

PANDANUS sanderi Roehrsianus, beautiful sport with white to yellow stripes lengthwise throughout the friendly green leaf; young growth golden yellow WALFM #702

PANDANUS utilis (Madagascar), Screw Pine; slender leaves deep olive-green with red spines; used for making hats and baskets WALFM #703

PANDANUS veitchi (Polynesia), spiny dark green leaves margined with broad bands of white WALFD #704

PANDANUS veitchi compacta, compact habit with variegation that tends to stay white WALFD #705

PASSIFLORA alata-coerulea (Pfordti), large blue and white Passion flower WTLBM #706

PASSIFLORA coreacea (Peru to So. Mexico), leaf more broad than long, resembling a butterfly; blue-green with silver variegation in center WTLFM #706A

PASSIFLORA racemosa (Brazil), Passion flower, deep red with purple and white crown; fol. 3-lobed WTLFM #707

PASSIFLORA trifasciata (maculifolia) (Brazil), purple and pink variegated foliage, yellowish flower WTLFM #708

PASSIFLORA violacea (Brazil), foliage 3-lobed; fl. violet with violet and white crown WTLFM #709

PASSIFLORA vitifolia (Brazil), grape-like fol.; flowers scarlet red WTLBM #710

PELARGONIUM crispum variegatum Prince Rupert (Cape Colony), Lemon Geranium with small cream and white variegated leaves IPLBD #711

PELARGONIUM denticulatum filicifolium (So. Africa), Fern leaf Geranium, laciety of green leaves IPLBM #712

PELARGONIUM fragrans (So. Africa), Nutmeg Geranium small rounded scalloped fresh green leaves with nutmeg scent IPLBM #713

PELARGONIUM graveolens (So. Africa), Old-fashioned Rose Geranium, large grass-green divided scented leaves, lavender blooms IPLBD #714

PELARGONIUM graveolens marginata (So. Africa), white edged Rose Geranium, deeply cut, whitish, scented leaves IPLFD #715

PELARGONIUM grossularioides, Gooseberry Geranium; tiny deep green leaves occasionally blotched with yellow; resembles gooseberry bush IPLBD #716

PELARGONIUM odoratissimum (So. Africa), apple scented Geranium; satiny-green, wrinkled roundish leaves on long petioles with long running branches; tiny white flowers with two red spots WPLBM #717

PELARGONIUM peltatum Mad. Margot (So. Africa), the popular Ivy Geranium with gray-green white-edged leaf IPLFM #718

PELARGONIUM tomentosum (Cape of Good Hope), Peppermint Geranium, large grape-like emerald green velvety leaves covered with gray felt, strong peppermint scent, white blooms IPLBD #719

PELARGONIUM zonale Black Vesuvius (So. Africa), Miniature Geranium with dark olive-green leaf and blackish brown zone; small blood-red single flowers WPLBD #720

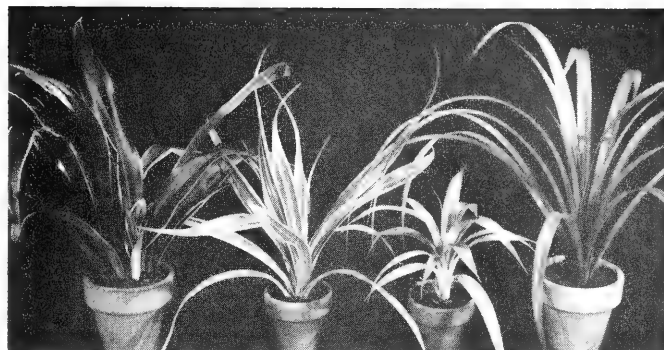
PELARGONIUM zonale Burdette Coutts, most beautiful tricolored Geranium; two-toned green center surrounded by purple band splashed with pink and red, broad cream-yellow edge IPLBD #721

PELARGONIUM zonale Distinction; decorative variety, dainty deep-green leaves with narrow red zone near edge IPLFM #721A

PELARGONIUM zonale Happy Thought, attractive leaves with yellow center; single crimson flower IPLBM #721B

PELARGONIUM zonale Skies of Italy, most brilliantly colored, dainty maple-like leaves, edged widely with creamy white around zone of orange-splashed crimson, center green IPLBD #722

PELARGONIUM zonale Velma, tricolored foliage Geranium with colorful gray-green leaves with pink and red zone, white edge IPLBD #723



868

705

699

703



700

705

704

698

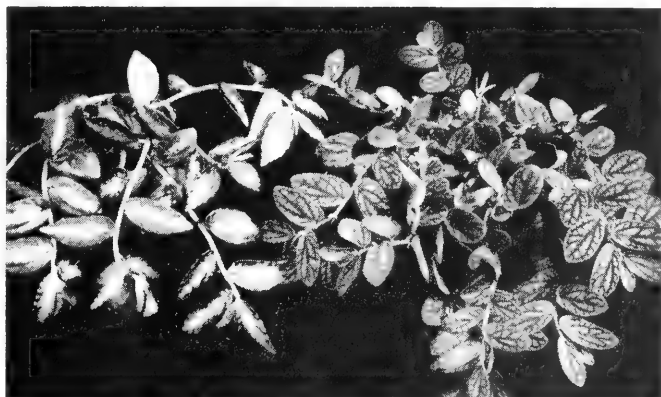


89

864

828

863



725

726



706A

706

708



716 707

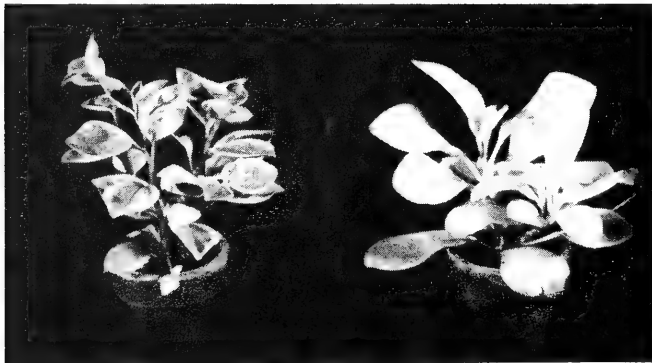
715

710

719

709

717



731

737A



733

738A

747

735A

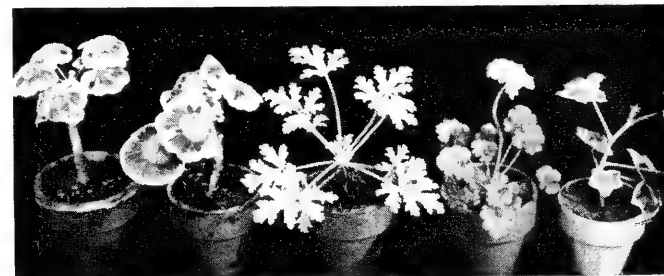


714

711

722

712



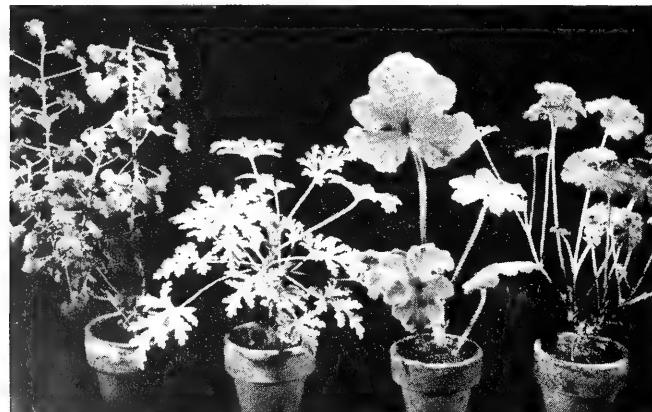
723

721

715

713

718



716 707

715 710

719

709 717



721B

721A

720

PELLAEA rotundifolia (New Zealand), low growing fern, small fronds staying near ground, evenly spaced small round leaflets
WAHFM #724

PELLIONIA daveauana (Burma), low tropical creeper, bronzy with light green center
WTLFM #725

PELLIONIA pulchra (Cochin-China), tropical creeper with blackish network of veins on small rounded leaves
WTLFM #726

PEPEROMIA acuminata (Mexico), narrow lanceolate waxy grass-green leaves on slender spotted stems with double red rings at internodes from which young branchlets peek out
WALFD #727

PEPEROMIA clusiaefolia (West Indies), thick oblanceolate leaves, metallic-green with red edge
WALFD #728

PEPEROMIA crassifolia (Trop. Africa), peltate, fleshy, dull-green leaf with light green rib and stem
WALFD #729

PEPEROMIA fosteriana (Brazil), very attractive creeper with small short elliptical emerald-green leathery leaves, light-green veins lengthwise; purple stems; rooting at nodes
WALFD #730

PEPEROMIA glabella variegata (C. America), dainty plants freely branching; small oval pointed light green leaves highly variegated cream-white
WALFD #731

PEPEROMIA hederifolia, metallic-gray to olive, corrugated, almost rounded leaves, very glossy; darker sunken veins; reddish stem; attractive bushy species
WTHFD #732

PEPEROMIA incana (Brazil), rounded, thick gray-green leaves entirely covered with silvery wool; stiff habit
WALFD #733

PEPEROMIA maculosa (Santo Domingo), lanceolate, fleshy, glossy leaves dark bluish-green with light green to white veins, petioles beautifully spotted purple
WALFD #734

PEPEROMIA magnoliifolia variegata (Santo Domingo), heavy ovate leaves, glossy, fresh-green with liberal yellow-green variegation, stems spotted red; stiff upright habit
WALFD #735

PEPEROMIA metallica (Peru), small lanceolate waxy leaves, dark coppery with pale green stripe along midrib; reddish stem
WTHFM #735A

PEPEROMIA nummularifolia (W. Indies), creeper with small round, waxy, brownish-green leaves; rooting at nodes
WALFD #736

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia (Venezuela), Pepper Face; rich glossy green, heavy leaves, obovate
WALFD #737

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia alba, leaves almost entirely ivory-white; albino form with good keeping quality
WALFD #737A

PEPEROMIA obtusifolia variegata, variegated Pepper Face; graceful glossy leaves yellow-green heavily variegated white to creamy-yellow
WALFD #738

PEPEROMIA quadrangularis (Costa Rica), graceful thread-like stems with pairs of small round fresh-green leaves and yellowish veins
WAHFD #738A

PEPEROMIA pereskiaefolia, small leaves, velvety, obovate acute, dark emerald-green with light veins running lengthwise, arranged in spirals around fleshy stem
WTHFD #739

PEPEROMIA pericattii, smooth green fleshy peltate pointed leaves on stiff reddish petiole, upright habit
WALFD #740

PEPEROMIA resedaeflora (Colombia), low growing; small round begonia-like leaves, frost-green with copper
WTHFD #741

PEPEROMIA rotundifolia (Puerto Rico), Yerba Linda, friendly light-green leaves, pointed ovate, on slender red stems
WALFD #742

PEPEROMIA rubella (minima) (Mexico), branched little bush with multitudes of tiny oblong leaves olive-green with network of light veins, fuchsia-red beneath; grouped around the thin red stems
WTHFD #743

PEPEROMIA sandersii (Brazil), peltate leaves with blue-green watermelon designs of silver, dark red petioles
WALFD #744

PEPEROMIA scandens (Peru), similar to *Philodendron scandens*; fresh-green heartshaped waxy leaves; rapidly creeping on brownish stem
WALFD #745

PEPEROMIA velutina (Ecuador), leaves symmetrically ovate, fleshy, silky green above with light veins lengthwise; veins underneath red; red petioles; attractive
WALFD #746

PEPEROMIA verticillata, small, thick, roundish, pubescent dull-green leaves set in neat rosettes of 4-7 leaves around pinkish fleshy upright stem
WTHFD #747

PEPEROMIA viridis (Mexico), heartshaped, very fleshy, happy Irish green leaves on thick green upright stems, compact habit
WALFD #748

PERISTROPHE angustifolia aureo-variegata (Java), narrow leaves, green variegated yellow
WTLFM #749



729

731

734

746



737

735

738

743

740

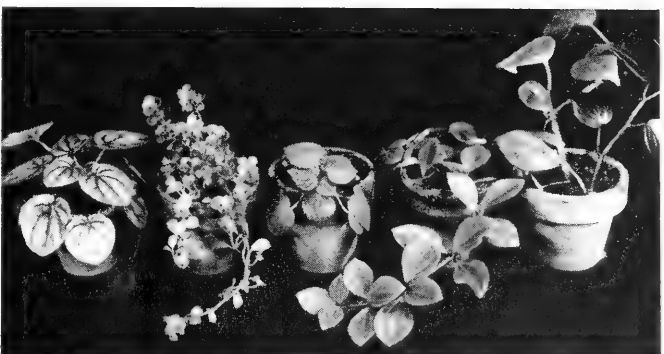


728

739

742

744



732

809A

741

730

745



761A

752

765



751

560

794



765C

776A

756B



756A

783

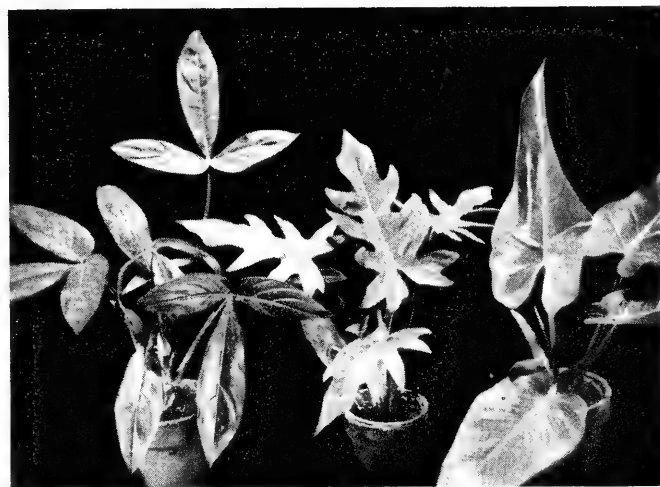
779A



802

804

765A



801

790

769

Philodendrons

PHILODENDRON alatum (Peru), sturdy, broad leaf with two deep indentations to form large wings, stiff round petioles

WALFM #751

PHILODENDRON andreanum (Colombia), iridescent, dark-green velvety leaf, suffused brown, ivory veins

WTHFM #752

PHILODENDRON bahiense (Brazil), oblong, pointed leaf, metal green, winged petiole

WALFM #753

PHILODENDRON bipinnatifidum (Venezuela, Brazil), self-heading; pale green stiff leathery leaves gracefully lobed, segments narrow; prominent veins

WAHFM 754

PHILODENDRON brenesii (Costa Rica), large, shiny rich green oblong cordate leaf, light green to ivory midrib

WALFM #755

PHILODENDRON calophyllum (Brazil), cordate pointed leaf, shiny, fresh green on long, winged petioles

WALFM #756

PHILODENDRON canifolium (Brazil), lanceolate leaves, shining green, on flask-shaped petioles

WALFM 756A

PHILODENDRON colombiana (Colombia), climber with heavy waxy leaves of deep glossy green

WALFM 756B

PHILODENDRON cordatum (Brazil), true species; long cordate leaves; harder and more glossy than oxycardium, stiff growth (not to be confused with the so-called cordatum of florists, which is properly oxycardium, syn. scandens)

WALFM 757

PHILODENDRON coerulescens (Venezuela), long, straight, green leaf with pink midrib, blue underneath

WTHFM #758

PHILODENDRON corrugosum (British Guiana), deep-green cordate leaves with their numerous veins depressed; winged short petioles, red near top

WAHFM #759

PHILODENDRON corsonianum (Costa Rica), large oblong, reddish-bronze leaf with sinuate wavy edge

WTHFM 760

PHILODENDRON crassum (Panama), large, shiny, plum green cordate, heavy leaves, depressed veins, winged petioles

WALFM #761

PHILODENDRON crassinervum (Guiana), climbing; long narrow strap-shaped leaves, olive green; thick midrib flecked with reddish spots

WALFM 761A

PHILODENDRON cruentum (Ecuador), Red Leaf, decorative, upright growing, olive green leaf with bright green, depressed veins, back of leaf blade beautiful wine-red

WAHFM #762

PHILODENDRON duisbergi (Colombia), large pinnatifid leaf with alternate wavy-edged narrow segments

WALFM 762A

PHILODENDRON elegans (Trop. South America), large leaf with long, narrow, finger-like segments

WALFM #764

PHILODENDRON evansi, selloum x speciosum hybr., self-heading; large divided leaves, wavy margin; tolerant to some cold

WPLFM 764A

PHILODENDRON erubescens (Colombia), medium size arrow-shaped leaf with coppery reverse, green petiole, free growing climber

WALFM #765

PHILODENDRON fenzlii (Costa Rica), climber; leaves divided into broad segments but not cut to base; round petiole

WALFM 765A

PHILODENDRON fibrillosum (Costa Rica), dwarf climber with cute waxy, broadly cordate, thick leaves, similar to Pittieri but smaller

WALFM 765B

PHILODENDRON ficutissimum species of upright habit with elegant, broad, cordate leathery leaves and prominent veins

WALFM 765C

PHILODENDRON giganteum (West Indies), broad, cordate-ovate leaves beautifully lacquered, rich green leaves with lighter, depressed veins, strong winged petioles, close-jointed, upright

WALFM #766

PHILODENDRON gloriosum (Colombia), large, heart-shaped, silvery velvet leaves, reddish on margins and pale green toward center, ivory veins

WTHSM #767

PHILODENDRON (MONSTERA) guttiferum (Colombia, Costa Rica), slow climber, fleshy, black green oblanceolate leaves arranged opposite; winged short petioles; foliage narrow and corrugated when juvenile, broader and smooth at maturity stage

WAHFM 768

PHILODENDRON hastatum (Brazil), arrowhead-shaped, leathery bright green leaves

WALFM #769

PHILODENDRON hastatum variegatum (flavescens), white marbled, sagittate leaves with sections of pure ivory or yellow

WAHFM 770



761

784

776

1201

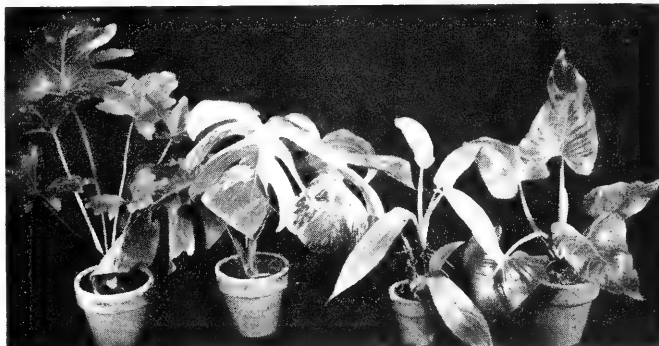


791

794

767

802

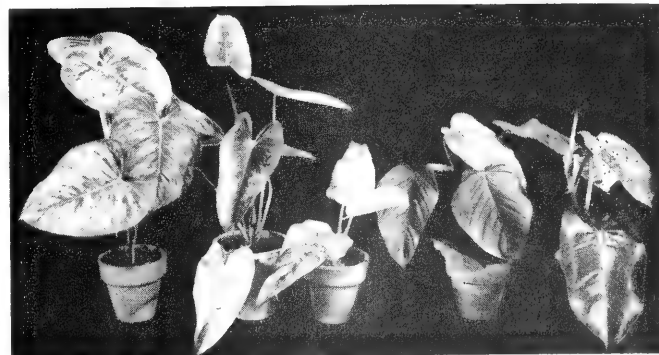


796

787

804

756



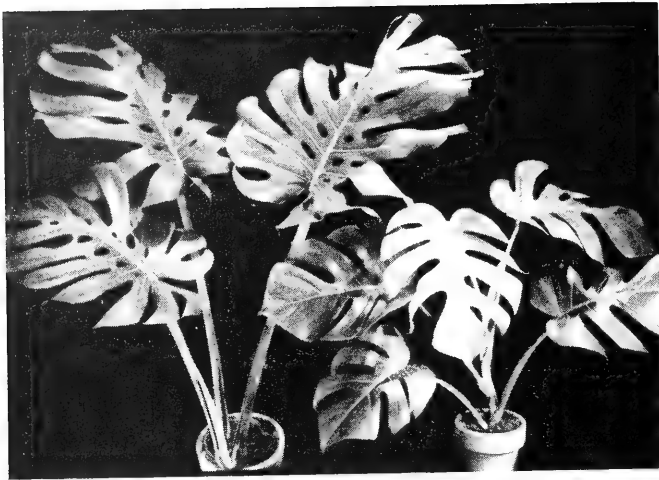
798

771

770

759

797



558A

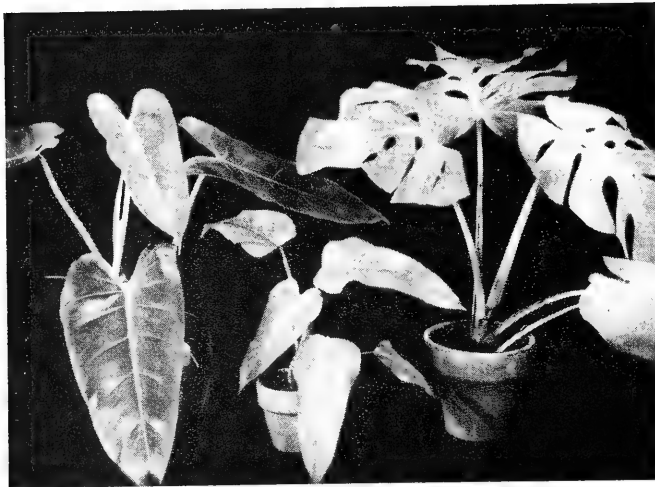
786



762A

795

796



793

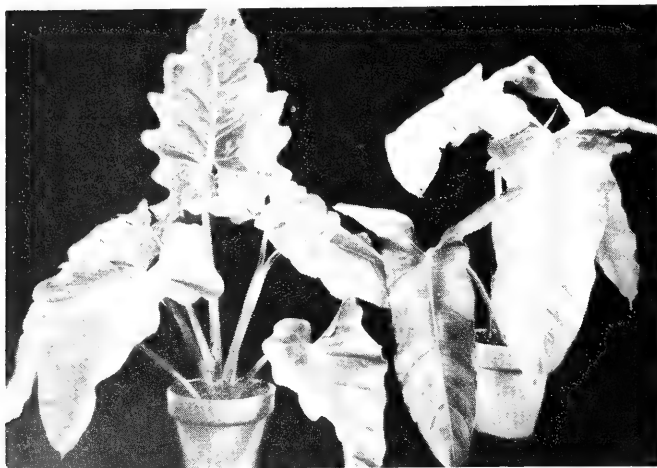
790A

560A



806A

754



807B

792



558B

561

561A

PHILODENDRON ilsemani; graceful, oblong cordate, waxy leaves of olive-green, variegated white in varying degrees on slender petioles WTHFM #771

PHILODENDRON imbe (Rio de Janeiro), climber with heavy leathery leaves; petiole spotted red WALFM 772

PHILODENDRON imbe x hastatum hyb., tough plant with thickly leathery, long cordate leaves WALFM 772A

PHILODENDRON krebsii (Puerto Rico), oblong, medium size, hard leaves, shiny deep green, winged petioles, prolific climber WALFM #774

PHILODENDRON lacerum (Jamaica), large, heart-shaped light-green leaf with wavy indented margin, deeply lobed when old, first Philodendron introduced into Florida by Spaniards WTLFM #775

PHILODENDRON laciniatum (lacinosum) (Brazil), shiny leaf deeply sagittate with numerous, uneven fingers, depressed nerves, spready habit WPLFM #776

PHILODENDRON ligulatum (Costa Rica, Colombia), climber with shiny, oblong obovate leaves, broadening toward tip WALFM 776A

PHILODENDRON lingulatum (Peru), ovate, corrugated, rich green leaves, flattened petiole near base of leaf, fast climber WALFM #777

PHILODENDRON mamei (Ecuador), large, corrugated, heart-shaped leaf with silver design, slow WTHFM #778

PHILODENDRON mandaiianum; fine hybrid of *P. hastatum* and *erubescens*, reddish arrow-shaped leaves, with red petioles WALFM #779

PHILODENDRON melanochrysum (Colombia, Costa Rica) Black Gold; beautiful deep olive, velvety leaves of medium size, green to ivory rib; good keeper WAHFM 779A

PHILODENDRON micans (Colombia), tropical climber with small heart-shaped leaves, glittering-silky above, reddish beneath WTHSM #780

PHILODENDRON ochrostemon (Peru), small, dark-green oblong leaf, later perforated WTHFM #781

PHILODENDRON orlando (Wendlandi hyb.) semi-self-heading; leaves oblong on lengthened petioles WALFM 781A

PHILODENDRON oxycardium (syn. *cordatum* or *scandens*) (West Indies), the popular small-leaved, heart-shaped trailer WALFM #782

PHILODENDRON oxycardium variegatum; variegated ivory on glossy green leaf WTLFM #783

PHILODENDRON panduriforme (Brazil), Fiddle Leaf, unusual, exotic olive-green, shiny leaves of excellent keeping quality, round petiole WALFM #784

PHILODENDRON pertusum (So. Mexico), the fast climbing juvenile stage of *Monstera deliciosa*, as known commercially, with broad leaves pinnately cut WALFM 786

PHILODENDRON pertusum variegatum; large leaf, deeply cut and perforated, variegated cream and yellow WTHFM #787

PHILODENDRON pittieri (Costa Rica), glossy, heart-shaped leaf of unusual sturdiness, apple-green, winged petioles attached at top of leaf giving pleasing appearance. Tolerates dry conditions well WALFM #788

PHILODENDRON quercifolium (Brazil), olive-green lacy leaf, pinnate and bi-pinnate with many fingers, round wiry petioles, spready WALFM #789

PHILODENDRON radiatum (dubium) (Guatemala), deeply lobed, rich green foliage WALFM #790

PHILODENDRON rubens (Venezuela), leaves ovate-heart shaped, copper green, on reddish, winged petiole WALFM 790A

PHILODENDRON ruizii (Peru), large, elongated, crinkled leaf, dull green, overlapping rounded basal lobes WALFM #791

PHILODENDRON sagittifolium (Costa Rica), arrow-shaped, shiny leaf with upturned wings, light green and fleshy, large grower WALFM #792

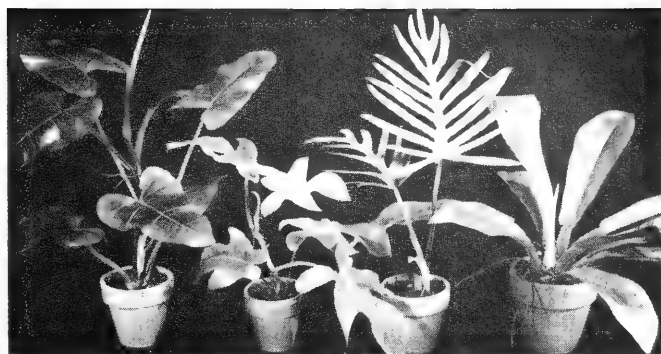
PHILODENDRON sagittatum (So. Mexico), giant leathery sagittate leaves; petioles not winged WALFM 793

PHILODENDRON sanguineum (Mexico), thick, elongate sagittate leaf, dark green with prominent light midrib, lower surface more or less purple red, petioles sparingly spotted red WALFM #794

PHILODENDRON schottii (Colombia), thin, heart-shaped leaf, light green on thin petioles and slender stems, fast grower WPLFM #795

PHILODENDRON selloum (So. Brazil, Paraguay), self-heading, large bi-pinnatifid, sturdy leaves WPLBM 796

PHILODENDRON simsii (Guiana), oblong, cordate, leathery leaves of smaller dimensions, fresh green, good on poles or bark WALFM #797



779

799

764

807



775

772

755

789



795

774

558

777

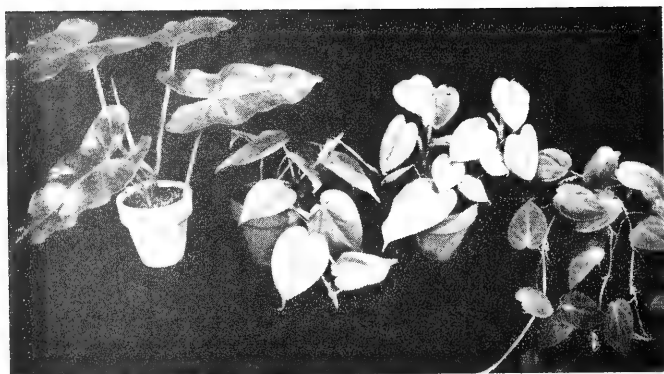


766

1203

806

788



757

782

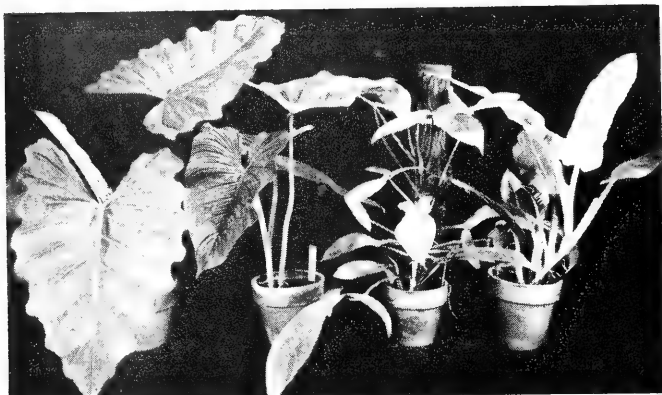
805

780



804A

756



760

778

803

762



802A

807A

772A



758

794

765B



559

404

403

405



781

768

753

PHILODENDRON sodiroi (Colombia), large, heart-shaped leaf practically covered with silver, red stem WALFM #798

PHILODENDRON squamiferum (Guiana), strong leaves, five-lobed, shiny rich-green, petioles red and covered with long red hair WALFM #799

PHILODENDRON trifoliatum (Venezuela), climber with dark green, trilobed leaves with depressed veins; red ring at base of leaf WALFM 801

PHILODENDRON tripartitum (Costa Rica), narrow, leathery, pointed leaves with sagittate base WALFM #802

PHILODENDRON tripartitum x imbe hybrid; climber; sagittate leaves with long protruding lobes; olive green, reddish underneath WALFM 802A

PHILODENDRON tripartitum x squamiferum (Mauro hybrid), slender sagittate leaves, attractive, free-growing climber WALFM #803

PHILODENDRON trisectum (Andes of Colombia, Costa Rica), climber at maturity stage with leaves divided nearly to base; segments long and narrow WALFM 804

PHILODENDRON undulatum (Paraguay), self-heading; deep green, leathery, broadly sagittate leaves with wavy edge on long stems WALFM 804A

PHILODENDRON varifolium (Peru), graceful, heart-shaped leaves, greenish-brown with silver bands between veins WAHFM #805

PHILODENDRON verrucosum (Ecuador), delicate, satiny green cordate leaves shaded with iridescent olive-color, hairy red petioles, one of the most beautiful species WTHSM #806

PHILODENDRON warscewiczii (Guatemala), bipinnate wavy leaves with pointed segments WAHFM 806A

PHILODENDRON wendlandii (Costa Rica), self-heading species, shaped like bird's nest fern, leaves in a rosette, thick, spongy petioles, narrow elongate leaves WPHFM #807

PHILODENDRON longistilum (Brazil), similar to wendlandii but slowly creeping; long obovate strap leaves with bold midrib WALFM 807A

PHILODENDRON wilsoni, large sagittate fresh-green leaves with wavy edge on fleshy petioles WALFM 807B

PHOENIX roebelenii (Burma), graceful Miniature Date Palm, fine leaved WALFN #808

PILEA cadierei (Indo-China), Watermelon Pilea, fleshy plant with vivid-green oblong foliage overlaid with shining silver blotches between the sunken veins WAHFM #809

PILEA depressa (Puerto Rico), creeper with tiny round leaves glossy green, rooting at nodes WTHFM 809A

PILEA involucrata (spruceana) (Peru), Panamiga; bushy little plant with rounded fleshy quilted and red-brown leaves WAHFM #810

PILEA microphylla (muscosa) (Trop. America), Artillery Plant, small fleshy plant with masses of tiny green leaves WPLFM #811

PILEA nummularifolia (W. Indies), Creeping Charlie, trailer with small hairy corrugated, serrated leaves WPHFM 811A

PILEA serpyllifolia (Trop. America), miniature Artillery plant with tiniest leaves on fleshy bush WPLFM 811B

PINGUICULA caudata (Mexico), Orchid Fly Catcher; light green sticky leaves, carmine-rose flowers WTOFM #812

PIPER betle (Bali), small cordate leaves, dark green; used in Indonesia for chewing with betel nut WTHFM #813

PIPER magnificum (Borneo), deep green metallic leaves on four-cornered petioles and corky trunk WTHFM #814

PIPER nigrum (Java), Black Pepper, tropical creeper with ovate dark foliage WTHBM #815

PIPER ornatum (Celebes), slender tropical creeper with waxy heart-shaped dark green leaves, silver and pink network WAHFM #816

PITTOSPORUM tobira (China, Japan), evergreen shrub, deep glossy green obovate leathery leaves; fragrant white flowers IPLBM 816A

PITTOSPORUM tobira variegata (China, Japan) gray-green leaves variegated and edged white IPLBM 816B

PLATYCERIUM aethiopicum (Trop. Africa), wedge-shaped wavy fertile fronds WTOFM #817

PLATYCERIUM alcornone (bifurcatum) (Polynesia), Staghorn fern, grayish, durable, sharply cut pendant segments, underside of fertile fronds covered with cottony down, best keeper WPOFM #818



857

859

858



5

935

856

554



554

556

555



314

568B

313



519

355

314

315



808

860

313

339

518



352

861

311

436

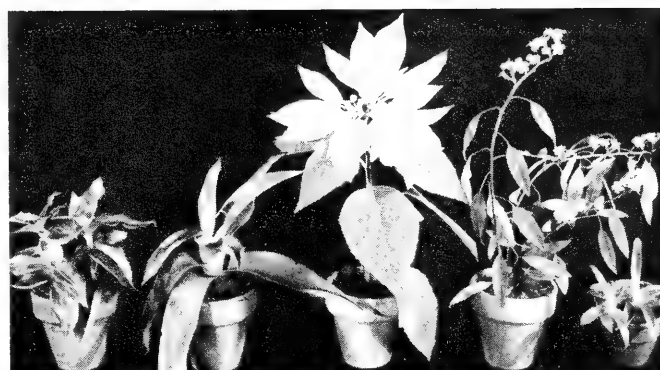


937

941

939

938



943

944

834

1031

353



40

39

947

750

169



83

416

417

81

837

PLATYCERIUM olcicorne majus (Polynesia), thick leathery fronds, robust growth WPOFM #819

PLATYCERIUM coronarium (Siam, Philippines), barren fronds thick and arranged similar to grande; fertile fronds leathery and with broad segments WPOFM 819A

PLATYCERIUM grande (Australia), both sterile and barren fronds stag-like, pale green WTOFM #820

PLATYCERIUM hillii (Queensland), elegant erect green antlers WPOFM #821

PLATYCERIUM lemoinei, long slender pendant fertile fronds, gray WPOFM #822

PLATYCERIUM vassei, short, upright antlers, green WTOFM #823

PLATYCERIUM willincki (Java), narrow fronds, with numerous antlers, silver-gray, graceful hanging WTOFM #824

PLEOMELE gracilis (Australia), short dracaena-like wavy leaves, waxy, leathery, dark green; grouped densely around slender stem; selfbranching; growing habit reminds of monkey-puzzle tree or Podocarpus; dwarf species WALFN #825

PLEOMELE reflexa (India), rich green, leathery leaves, narrow oblanceolate densely crowded around slender stem; selfbranching, widely used as decorative pot plant in Southern Asia as seen by the writer from India to Malaya WALFN #826

PLEOMELE Song of India, small, densely set leathery leaves beautifully marked with two wide golden margins, on selfbranching slender canes (see page 1) WTHFN #827

PLEOMELE thalioides (Ceylon), stiff, fairly large, spear-shaped leathery leaves with long gray petiole on straight slender stems, bushy WTLFN #828

PLUMBAGO capensis (So. Africa), flowers azure-blue, small oblong leaves; partially climbing WPLBM #829

PLUMBAGO coccinea (East Indies), carmine red flowers on long racemes WPLBD #830

PLUMERIA acuminata Singapore (Malaya), the sacred Temple Tree of India and Buddhist Asia; large waxy flowers, white with yellow center, sweetly fragrant, in clusters at the end of branches; long blunt leathery leaves glossy-green with light midrib WTHFM #831

PLUMERIA rubra (acuminata) (Mexico, Jamaica), Frangipani Tree, large waxy single blossoms salmon-red with tinge of yellow, very fragrant, in clusters; latex-like sticky juice; pointed dark green leaves, shedding in dry season WTHFM #832

PLUMERIA rubra acutifolia (Trop. America), Frangipani, fl. white with yellow throat, very fragrant WTLBM 832A

PODOCARPUS macrophylla (Japan), dark green needle tree, evergreen; superb keeper CPLBM #833

POINSETTIA (Euphorbia) **pulcherrima** (Trop. Mexico), Christmas Star, red or white bracts according to variety WPLBD #834

POLYPODIUM Mandaianum, bluish silver, very graceful fronds, yet tough; creeping rhizomes WAHFM #835

POLYPODIUM punctatum (Trop. Asia, Africa, Australia), odd fern with tall thick strap-like, fleshy fronds WALFM 835A

POLYPODIUM subauriculatum knightii (India), graceful long hanging fronds when older, durable but slow; for hanging baskets WTHSN #836

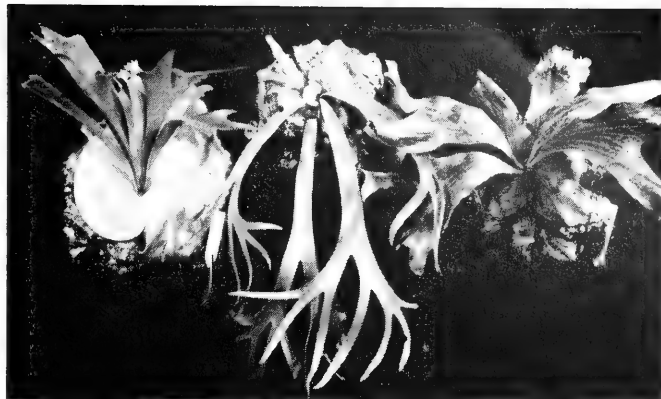
POLYSCIAS (Aralia) **guilfoylei victoriae** (Polynesia), graceful lacy white variegated foliage WTLBM #837

POLYSTICHUM aculeatum (S. America), deep-green, hardy; very evenly cut into pinnatifid segments; tends to stay low IPHFM #838

POLYSTICHUM adiantiforme (coriaceum) (W. Indies, S. Africa), Leatherfern; fronds triangular, leathery, 1-3 pinnate, coarsely toothed, on creeping rhizomes WPHSM 933

POLYSTICHUM (ASPIDIUM) **tsus-sinense** (Japan), dwarf fern with small dark leathery bipinnate leaves WAHFM 840

POSOQUERIA latifolia (C. America), like English laurel; fresh green narrow leathery leaves, darker along veins WALFM #841



819

824

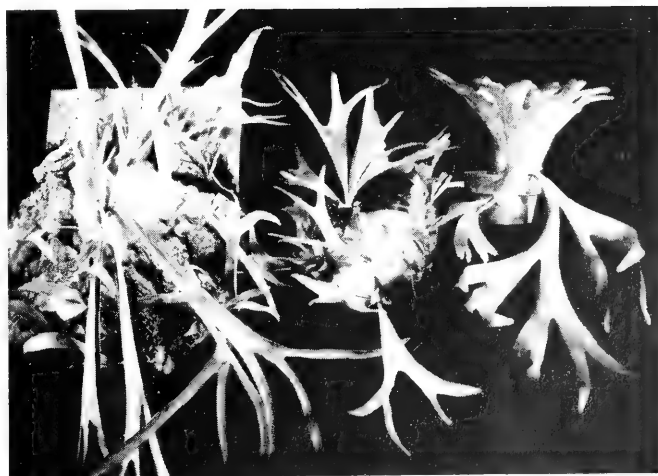
817



821

818

820



822

823

819A



434 10 427 509 477 946



85 4 833 568 567



32 21 411 412



951 525 562 1213

- POTHOS hermaphroditus** (Java), hard fern-like feathered fronds with slender leaves, constricted through the center; climbing the great jungle trees WTHFM #842
- POTHOS jambea** (Java), the true genus Pothos; climbing species with larger hard leaves, constricted near base WTHFM #843
- PTERIS** (Australia), Dwarf Table Ferns WALSM
- adiantoides**, (Pellaea viridis) (Africa), leathery divided leaves #844
- argyrea**, large robust variegated, feathered #845
- cretica albo-lineata**, leathery leaf with broad cream stripe #846
- ensiformis** *Victoriae*, dwarf, prettily variegated sliver-white #847
- flabellata**, very good keeper, dainty yet wiry feathered fronds #848
- Gauthieri**, finely serrated #849
- rivertoniana**, medium high, graceful, serrated, lacy foliage #850
- PTERIS semipinnata** (Himalayas, China), Table fern with hard leaves set like pairs of angel wings on brown wiry stems WTLMS 850A
- serrulata**, narrow fronds #851
- tremula**, robust grower, feathered large grass-green fronds #852
- umbrosa**, plain divided leaf #853
- wilsoni**, short bushy, shapely crested fronds #854
- wimsettii**, assorted serrated, plain and crested leaves #855
- PUNICA granatum nana** (S. Asia), dwarf Pomegranate, little shrub with small myrtle-like leaves; produces showy orange-red fruit IPLBM 855A
- RHAPHIDOPHORA celatocaulis** (Borneo), Shingle Plant, unequal sided rounded leaves, irregularly perforated or cut in mature stage leaves. They cling close to their support like shingles WALFM #856
- RHAPHIDOPHORA decursiva** (Ceylon), gigantic climber with large pinnate leaves divided to midrib WALFM #857
- RHAPHIDOPHORA laciniosa** (E. Indies), slender but wiry vines with daintily cut emerald-green leaves on long petioles; leaf segments set alternately WTHFM #858
- RHAPHIDOPHORA sylvestris** (Java), hard succulent, narrow leaves, several to one cluster. The writer observed them growing in the jungles of Java, with the same size leaves high up in the trees as near the ground WAHFM #859
- RHAPIS flabelliformis** (excelsa) (Japan, So. China), small fan palm, growing in clumps with suckering, thin stems covered with coarse fiber; leathery fans of 3 to 7 parted long narrow leaves; very durable WPHFN #860
- RHAPIS humilis** (China), Miniature Fan Palm; shorter leaf segments in 9-20 divided fan; thin suckering stems; widely used in China and Japan as a durable potted palm WPHFN #861
- RHEKTOPHYLLUM mirabile** (Cameroons), large arrow-shaped leaf, variegated white in form of a fern leaf WALFM #862
- RHODOSPATHA picta** (Brazil), broad elongated pointed leathery leaf dark-green with yellow shading and golden variegation WAHFM #863
- RHODOSPATHA hastata** (Trop. America), light green long narrow leaves, depressed veins, on flattened petioles with kink at base of leaf WTHFN #864
- RHOEO discolor** (Mexico), Moses in the Cradle; Pandanus-like habit, metallic green leaf with purple underside IPLBM #865
- RHOEO discolor vittata**, blue-green fleshy leaf, striped lengthwise with yellow; purple underneath WPLFM #866
- RHYNCHOSPERMUM jasminoides** (China), Star Jasmine, fragrant white flowers; small leathery leaves, evergreen climber WPLBD #867
- ROHDEA japonica marginata** (Japan), durable foliage plant with black-green leathery strap-like leaves bordered with white margins. Much prized in the Orient IPLFM #868
- ROSMARINUS officinalis** (Mediterranean), Rosemary, aromatic, gray needle-like leaves IPLBD #869
- RUBUS reflexus pictus** (Hong Kong), emerald green, pubescent leaves with brown center; attractive, creeper WPLFM #870
- RUELLIA makoyana** (Brazil), low creeper with small oval leaves satiny-green with silver veins WTHFM #871

SAINTPAULIA hybrids

WAHFM

- Admiral**; blue-purple flowers, dark pubescent foliage, shapely habit, good for summer #873
Amethyst; free-flowering friendly lavender, leaves dark-green #874
Azure Beauty; beautiful double flower, white with violet center petals, shiny leaves, free-flowering, upright #875
Baltic Sea; flowers light mauve with dark eye, dark-green leaves, large symmetrical plant #876
Bicolor; flower two-toned, orchid with upper petals dark, leaves devon-green #877
Blue Boy; freely flowering, violet blue, leaves spring-green, standard commercial hybrid #878
Blue Eyes; light-blue flowers, bluish-green, spoon-shaped leaves, flat habit #879
Double Delight; large double flowers, medium blue, bronzy leaves growing flat; keeps blooming in summer #881
Double Margaret; double flowers of deepest violet-blue, dark-green crenated leaves, compact #882
Dupont Blue; large iris-blue flower, thick devon-green leaves, slow-growing #883
Dupont Silver Blue; flowers very large, lilac with dark eyes, large frost-green leaves #884
Fantasy; orchid flowers speckled lilac-blue; #885
Geneva Star; flower red-lavender with white edge; #886
Gray-Blue; delicate lilac flowers with gray sheen; #888
Lady Geneva; attractive deep-blue-violet flowers edged white, metal-green leaves, compact #891
Lavender Girl; flowers dark lavender with dark center, crenated dark-green leaves with light center #892
Mentor Boy; flowers imperial blue-purple, metal-green leaves, free growing and willing bloomer #893
Norseman; large, medium-blue flowers with rounded petals, dark-green leaves, compact #894
Pearl Drops; flowers white with pink sheen, tips of upper petal pink, very attractive; light-green leaves #895
Pink Beauty; (Pat.), floriferous clear pink, #896
Purple Prince; imperial purple, blooming profusely, #897
Red Head; red-purple flowers, deep-green leaves #898
Roehrs Red; red-purple flowers with darker upper petals, more red than Red Head, dark-green leaves #899
Roehrs Rose; round flowers of deepest clear rose-pink with dark eye, copper-green round leaves, compact #900
Roehrs Snow-White; pure white flowers, light-green leaves, compact habit, blooming freely #901
Roehrs Sunset; clear maroon flowers, freely produced, striking new red, metal-green Mentor Boy type leaves, #902
Sailor Boy; free-flowering, medium blue, coppery green rounded leaves, low-growing #903
Spring Sky; free-flowering light-blue with pink sheen and dark eye. Copper-green leaves, shapely plant #904
Viking; flowers deep blue-violet, dark leaves red underneath, compact and bushy, good keeper #905
White Waterlily; free flowering, clear white, narrow petals #906
Woodpecker; attractive orchid flower with petals tipped deep purple, oval, spring-green leaves, very beautiful #907

SAINTPAULIA SPECIES

- Saintpaulia amaniensis** (Tanganyika) from Usambaras near Amani 3000 ft., habit similar to diplotricha with medium blue-violet flowers WAHFM 908
Saintpaulia diplotricha (kewensis) (Tanganyika) from E. Usambaras 3000 ft. Dainty plant with small light green, dentate leaves; small pale violet-blue flowers and darker center WAHFM 908A
Saintpaulia grotei (Tanganyika) from Usambaras near Amani 3000 ft. Creeper with glossy, pale green leaves on long flexible petioles. Small pale blue-violet flowers, with darker eye WAHSM 908C
Saintpaulia ionantha (Tanganyika) found at 100 ft. near Tanga. Upright plant with bronzy green quilted leaves slightly serrate; flowers a pretty violet-blue WAHFM 908D
Saintpaulia magungensis (Tanganyika) from W. Usambara Mountains; creeping brown stem with contrastingly veined round leaves; flowers med. violet-blue with darker center WTHSM 908E
Saintpaulia orbicularis (Tanganyika) from E. Usambaras 4000 ft. Upright growth; leaves light green almost round, depressed veins. Flowers very pale blue with dark center IAHEM 908F
Saintpaulia tongwensis (Tanganyika) SW of Tanga 2300 ft. Attractive plant with stiff, long, hairy leaves; flowers pale blue WALFD 908G

African Violets



908C

908D

908A



876

891

892



884

875

881



901

900

878



592B

592C

910A

557



911

912

812

136



914

916

915

862



917

918

920

919

- SANCHEZIA nobilis glaucophylla** (Ecuador), trop, shrub, green leaves with strong yellow veins WTLBM #910
- SAXIFRAGA cuscuthiformis** (China), bronzy-green, roundish leaves with white marbling, rather thick CPLBD 910A
- SAXIFRAGA sarmentosa** (China), Strawberry Geranium, small silver and olive foliage; sends out runners CPLBD #911
- SAXIFRAGA sarmentosa tricolor**; foliage beautifully variegated white with pink edge IPHFM #912
- SCHEFFLERA actinophylla** (Java, Australia), Australian Umbrella tree; large digitate glossy leaves, 6-8 leaflets; good house plant WALFD #913
- SCHISMATOGLOTTIS novo-guineensis** (New Guinea), tender aroid with fresh green foliage blotched yellow WTLFM #914
- SCHISMATOGLOTTIS ornata** (Borneo), shapely plant with pointed heartshaped shiny dark green leaves on slender petioles WAHFM #915
- SCHISMATOGLOTTIS rutteni** (Seram), dwarf species with fresh green satiny corrugated leaves, heavy sheathed petioles WTHFM #916
- SCINDAPSUS aureus** (Pothos aureus) (Solomon Islands), Devil's Ivy, climber; glossy-green with yellow variegation WALBD #917
- SCINDAPSUS aureus Marble Queen**, similar to *S. aureus* except variegated white instead of yellow WAHFD #918
- SCINDAPSUS pictus** (E. Indies), tropical climber draping flatly on Jungle trees; large ovate dark green leaf overlaid with greenish silver variegation; hard texture WTHSM #919
- SCINDAPSUS pictus argyraeus** (Pothos argyraeus) (Java, Borneo), silver design on dark gray velvet leaf; tropical creeper WTHFM #920
- SCOLOPENDRIUM cristatum** (Europe), Hart's tongue fern WALFM #921
- SELAGINELLA caulescens** (China), hard, upright growing, stands up well WTHSM #922
- SELAGINELLA denticulata** (Mediterranean), spreading Club-moss, fresh green WTHSN #923
- SELAGINELLA emmeliana** (S. America), graceful little moisture-loving fern WTHSN #924
- SELAGINELLA kraussiana Brownii** (Azores), low mossy cushion WTHSM #925
- SELAGINELLA martensii watsoniana** (Mexico), coarse and stiff variety, lacy foliage with silver-white tips WTHFM #926
- SELAGINELLA uncinata** (China), low bluish creeper WTHSM #927
- SELAGINELLA wildenovii** (India), shimmering blue tropical climbing fern WTHSM #928
- SERJANIA communis glabra** (So. America), twining climber with fern-like divided leaves, deep green with silver toward center WTHFM #929
- SERISSA foetida variegata** (Southeast Asia), shrub with tiny yellow-margined leaves IPLBM #930
- SETCREASEA Purple Heart** (Mexico), habit like tradescantia, taller growth; rich purple, fleshy leaves WPLBD #931
- SETCREASEA striata** (Mexico), flat creeper similar to Tradescantia; green leaflets with narrow white stripes, purple reverse WPLBD #932
- SINNINGIA speciosa** (regina) (Brazil), beautiful coppery velvet leaves with white veins; dark purple gloxinia flowers WTHSM 932A
- SITOLOBIUM**, see *Polystichum* 933
- SONERILA margaritacea argentea** (Malaysia), dainty, wine-red leaves covered with silver dots WTHFD #934
- SPARMANNIA africana** (So. Africa), Old Fashioned Indoor Linden, large light green softly hairy leaves borne in symmetrical tree form WALFM #935
- SPATHIPHYLLUM candidum** (Colombia), dwarf species; dull, deep green leaves, ovate lanceolate, 6-8 inches long; on sheathed petioles; spadix and spathe pure white WTHFM #936
- SPATHIPHYLLUM cannaefolium** (Trinidad, Guiana), satiny, black-green, heavy, leathery, corrugated pointed leaves tapering at base; ribbed petioles; spathe green outside and whitish within, spadix white WALFM #937
- SPATHIPHYLLUM commutatum** (Celebes), elegant and strong growing species; broad ribbed fresh green, somewhat glossy foliage; spadix and spathe white WALFN #938
- SPATHIPHYLLUM floribundum** (Colombia), rounded satiny leaves, broad white spathe; dwarf habit WAHFN #939
- SPATHIPHYLLUM kochii** (Clevelandi) (Trop. America), long narrow, shiny leaves; white spathes, freely produced WALFN #940

SPATHIPHYLLUM patini (Colombia), graceful, slender, wiry plant with narrow glossy lanceolate leaves on thin round petioles; spathe whitish with green midrib WTHFM #941

SPIRONEMA fragrans (*Tradescantia dracaenoides*) (Mexico), resembling giant *Tradescantia*, green with purple, sends out long runners with young plants WPLFD #942

SPIRONEMA melnikoffi (Mexico), hanging plant similar to *Tradescantia* but much stronger and fleshier; striped fresh green with yellow IPLFD #943

SPIRONEMA warscewiczianum (Guatemala), green, resembles *Dracaena*; very fleshy WALFD #944

STENANDRIUM Lindenii (Peru), dark olive-green foliage attractively veined yellow WTHFM #944A

STENOSPERMATION popayense (Ecuador, Colombia), medium-green leathery lanceolate leaves on long sheathed petioles climbing by roots from the nodes WAHFM #945

STENOTAPHRUM americanum variegatum (Trop. America), variegated St. Augustine grass WPLBM #946

STEPHANOTIS floribunda (Madagascar), Madagascar Jasmine; twining; thick elliptic, dark green leaves; white waxy flowers, very fragrant WTLBM #947

STEUDNERA discolor (Burma), large peltate emerald-green leaves with brown between nerves, purple zone underneath WTHFN #948

STRELITZIA reginae (South Africa), Bird of Paradise trunkless; long leathery gray leaves, flowers orange and blue IPLBD #949

STREPTOCARPUS hybridus (So. Africa), Cape Primrose; long corrugated fleshy light-green leaves, dipping trumpet shaped flowers IPHFM #950

STREPTOSOLON jamesoni (Ecuador), tropical shrub, with small oval wrinkled leaves; flowers orange-red WPLFM #951

STROBILANTHES dyerianus (Burma), tropical shrub with ovate, toothed leaves, purple beneath, purple and silver above; iridescent WTHFM #952

SUCCULENTS 954 to 1188, see page 68 on

SYNGONIUM albolineatum (C. America), trilobed; silver center and veins WAHSM #1200

SYNGONIUM auritum (Jamaica) Five Fingers; divided, rich green leaves WALFM #1201

SYNGONIUM hoffmanni (C. America), creeper, grayish-green with silver veins and center WAHFM #1202

SYNGONIUM macrophyllum (Guatemala to Panama); showy emerald-green leaves with velvet sheen, becoming divided at maturity WALFM #1203

SYNGONIUM podophyllum (*Nephtytis liberica*) (C. America), rich green arrow-shaped foliage; creeper WAHFM #1204

SYNGONIUM podophyllum albo-virens, broad sagittate leaves with ivory to greenish-white blade edged green WAHFM #1204A

SYNGONIUM podophyllum Emerald gem, crinkled leaf, stays compact WAHSM #1205

SYNGONIUM xanthophyllum schott. (Mexico), creeper also known as *podophyllum* Green Gold, leaves smooth green with ivory center design WAHFM #1206

SYNGONIUM wendlandii (Costa Rica), dainty creeper with deep green velvety leaf and silver veins WAHFM #1207

SYNGONIUM xanthophilum tricolor (Costa Rica), dainty creeper with narrow segmented leaves, light green to ivory and dark border WAHFM #1207A

SYNGONIUM Ysidro (Costa Rica), metal-green, corrugated, divided leaf, silver along midrib WALFM #1207B



443

410

346

517A

437



82

524

601

335



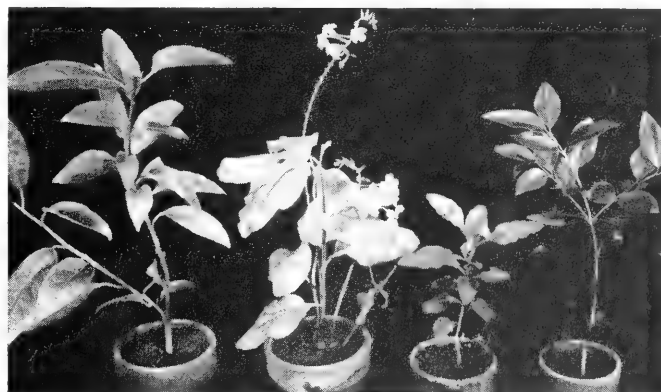
473

476

472

474

475

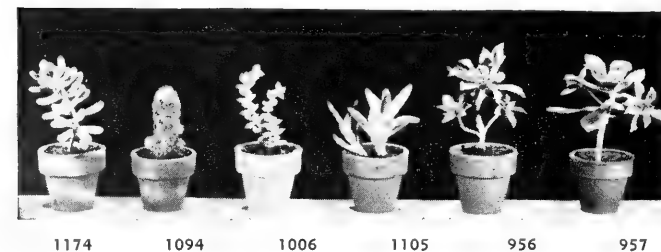
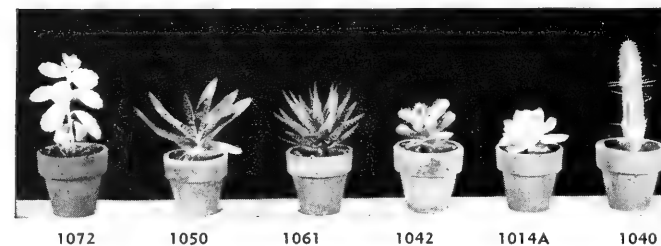
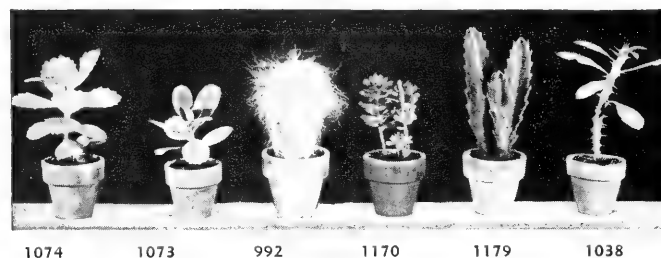
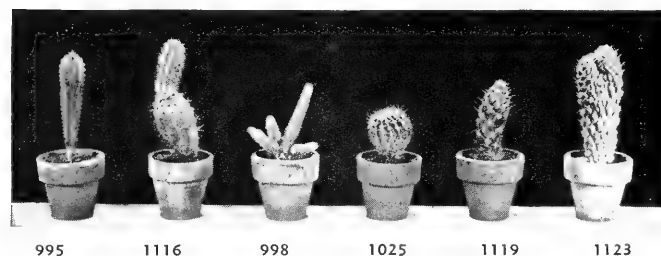
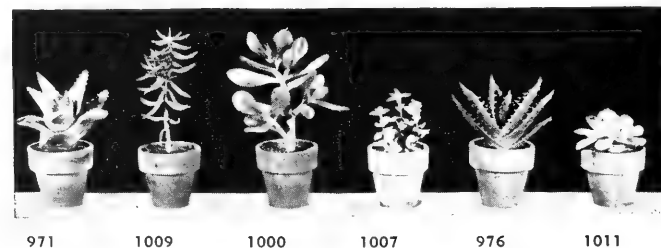
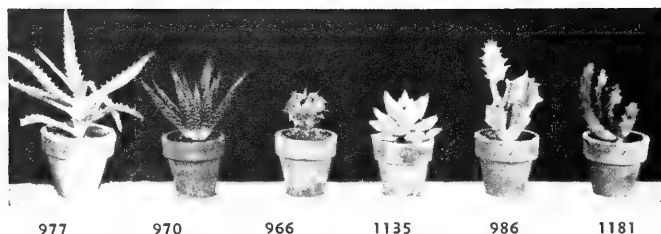


312

830

829

522



Succulents

- AEONIU** *arboreum* (Morocco), green purple leaved pin wheel
IPLBD #954
- AEONIU** *caespitosum* (Canary Islands), red striped, white
hairs of pale green leaves
IPLBD #955
- AEONIU** *cooperi*, copper colored pin wheel
IPLBD #956
- AEONIU** *haworthi* (Canary Islands), gray green pin wheel
IPLBD #957
- AGAVE** *Americana* (Mexico), silver gray Century plant
IPLBD #958
- AGAVE** *caribaea* (Mexico), silver gray with ivory margins
IPLBD #959
- AGAVE** *decipiens* (Mexico), dark green compact form, upright
IPLBD #960
- AGAVE** *sisalana* (Yucatan), blue-gray colored Century plant
IPLBD #961
- AGAVE** *victoriae reginae* (Mexico), small rosette, white edged
and striped
WPLBD #962
- ANACAMPSE** *ros rufescens* (Cape Province), fleshy purple
clusters
IPLBD #963
- ALOE** *africana* (S. Africa), Tree Aloe; hard, spiny bluish
leaves
IPLBD #967
- ALOE** *arborescens* (Cape Province), Candelabra plant, bluish-
gray fleshy leaves
IPLBD #968
- ALOE** *aristata* (Cape Province), dense rosette, dark green
spotted white
IPLBD #969
- ALOE** *beguinni*, Pearl Aloe, broad, dark green, spotted leaves
IPLBD #970
- ALOE** *brevifolia* (Cape Province), pearly blue rosettes
IPLBD #971
- ALOE** *ciliaris* (Cape Province), thin tapering leaves, climbing
IPLBD #972
- ALOE** *ferox* (Cape Province), strong, broad bronze green leaves
IPLBD #973
- ALOE** *humilis*, close rosette, fleshy, blue-gray leaves
IPLBD #974
- ALOE** *humvir* (Africa), upright rosette with tapering leaves
IPLBD #975
- ALOE** *nobilis* (Cape Providence), Gold tooth aloe, green rosette
IPLBD #976
- ALOE** *spinosissima* (S. Africa), blue-gray, spidery plant, tree-
type
IPLBD #977
- ALOE** *striata* (Cape Province), flat, broad gray-green, red
tinted
WPLBD #978
- ALOE** *variegata* (Cape Province), Partridge Breast, three-cor-
nered leaves blue green, white edge with cross bands
IPLBD #979
- ALOE** *virens* (S. Africa), narrow tapering green leaves
IPLBD #980
- ASTROPHYTUM** *asterias* (Mexico), silver dollar cactus, globu-
lar
WPLBD #964
- ASTROPHYTUM** *myriostigma* (Mexico), Monks hood, four
cornered
WPLBD #965
- ASTROPHYTUM** *ornatum* (Mexico), Bishop's Cap, silver
spotted
WPLBD #966
- BRYOPHYLLUM** *daigremontianum* (Madagascar), green, ma-
roon flecked; bears young on leaves
IPLBD #981
- BRYOPHYLLUM** *pinnatum* (Madagascar), Good Luck Plant,
broad green leaves; young plants sprouting on edge of leaf
IPLBD #982
- BRYOPHYLLUM** *tubiflorum* (Madagascar), narrow leaved, pur-
ple blotching; young plants form on tips
IPLBD #983
- BRYOPHYLLUM** *tubiflorum x daigremontianum*
hyb., gray-green, marked purple; young plants form on edges
of leaf
IPLBD 984
- CARALLUMA** *europaea* (Mediterranean), four-angled toothed
fingers, dark-green
IPLBD #985
- CARALLUMA** *lutea* (East Africa), gray, four-angled, thick
toothed fingers
IPLBD #986
- CARALLUMA** *nebrownii* (East Africa), fat toothed fingers,
four-angled; mottled red
IPLBD #987
- CEPHALOCEREUS** *chrysacantha* (Mexico), column, yellow
spines and hairs
IPLBD #988
- CEPHALOCEREUS** *palmeri* (Mexico), dark green, white-haired
column
IPLBD #990
- CEPHALOCEREUS** *polylophus* (Mexico), deep green, barrel
type, densely ribbed
IPLBD #991
- CEPHALOCEREUS** *senilis* (Mexico), Old Man Cactus, long gray
hairs
IPLBD #992
- CEREUS** *hexagonus* (Colombia), blue column, deeply ribbed,
smooth
IPLBD #993

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)

- CEREUS jamacaru** (Venezuela), green ribbed column
IPLBD #994
- CEREUS peruvianus hybrid** (South America), blue columns,
brown spines
IPLBD #995
- CEREUS peruvianus monstrosa**, Curiosity Plant, crested
IPLBD #996
- CEROPEGIA woodii** (Natal), String of Hearts; gray, marbled
white
WAHFD #997
- CHAMAE-CEREUS sylvestris** (Argentina), Peanut cactus, clus-
tering
IPLBD #998
- CLEISTOCACTUS straussii** (Bolivia), Silver Torch; column cov-
ered with white, bristle-like hair
IPLBD 998A
- COTYLEDON barbeyi** (Ethiopia), fleshy, gray-green, dusted
silver leaves
WPLBD #999
- CRASSULA arborescens** (botanically *argentea*) (Cape Prov-
ince), Jade Plant; shiny green leaves edged red
IPLBD 1000
- CRASSULA argentea** (botanically *arborescens*) (Cape Pro-
vince), gray-green with red dots and margins
IPLBD #1001
- CRASSULA cultrata** (S. Africa), propeller twist of green, red
edged leaves
IPLBD #1002
- CRASSULA deltoidea** (S. Africa), Silver Beads, speckled gray
IPLBD #1003
- CRASSULA lactea** (Cape Province), dark green broad flat
leaves
IPLBD #1004
- CRASSULA pseudo-lycopodioides** (Cape Province), Watch
Chain, green strings
IPLBD #1005
- CRASSULA pagoda**, Necklace Plant, blue gray, stiff
IPLBD #1006
- CRASSULA rupestris** (Cape Province), Rosary Plant, gray, red
edged
IPLBD #1007
- CRASSULA tecta**, close set, gray speckled leaves
IPLBD #1008
- CRASSULA tetragona** (Cape Province), Miniature Pine Tree,
green needles
IPLBD #1009
- CRASSULA arbor. variegata**, tri-color Jade Plant, green, white
and pink
IPLBD #1010
- ECHEVERIA elegans** (Mexico), Mexican Snowball, blue rosette,
transparent edge
IPLBD #1011
- ECHEVERIA derenbergi** (Mexico), compact, blue, red tipped
rosettes
IPLBD #1012
- ECHEVERIA derenbergi hyb.**, red tipped blue rosette
IPLBD #1013
- ECHEVERIA hyb. Doris Taylor**, green, gray haired close set
leaves, large
IPLBD #1014
- ECHEVERIA simulans** (gilva) (Mexico), Wax Rosette; pea-
green, tinted red
IPLBD 1014A
- ECHEVERIA glauca** (Mexico), Powder blue open rosettes
CPLBD #1015
- ECHEVERIA gibbiflora metallica** (Mexico), large bronzy-purple
IPLBD #1016
- ECHEVERIA perbella**, olive-green, edged red, dense
IPLBD #1017
- ECHEVERIA pulvinata** (Mexico), hairy olive-green, red edged
IPLBD #1018
- ECHEVERIA pulv-oliver**, pale green, hairy, red edged
IPLBD #1019
- ECHEVERIA set-oliver**, narrow leaves, hairy
IPLBD #1020
- ECHINOCACTUS covillei** (Mexico), globular; dull-green
IPLBD 1020A
- ECHINOCACTUS grusonii** (Mexico), Golden Ball, yellow spined
IPLBD #1021
- ECHINOCACTUS grusoni** grafted on *TRICHO-CEREUS spachi-*
anus
IPLBD 1021A
- ECHINOCACTUS ingens** (Mexico), bluish globe
IPLBD #1022
- ECHINOCACTUS latispina** (Mexico), dull-green; globular
IPLBD 1023
- ECHINOCEREUS dasyacantha** (Texas), Rainbow Cactus, bar-
rel, densely spined white and red; good keeper
IPLBD #1024
- ECHINOPSIS multiplex** (Brazil), Barrel Cactus, dark green gray
spines
WPLBD #1025
- EPIPHYLLUM (ZYGOCACTUS) hyb. Orange**, Christmas Cac-
tus; large orange flowers
IPLFM 1026
- EPIPHYLLUM hyb. Thanksgiving**, fl. bright orange-red
WPLFD #1027
- EPIPHYLLUM truncatum** (Brazil), Christmas Cactus, flat green
leaves; flowers carmine
WPLFD #1028
- ESPOSTOA lanata** (Peru), beautiful cottony white-haired col-
umns
IPLBD #1029
- EUPHORBIA abyssinica** (Ethiopia), large, angled, smooth col-
umn
WPLBD #1030



973 974 979 969 978



968 980 1064 1046 967



1001 1010 1136 1067 1054



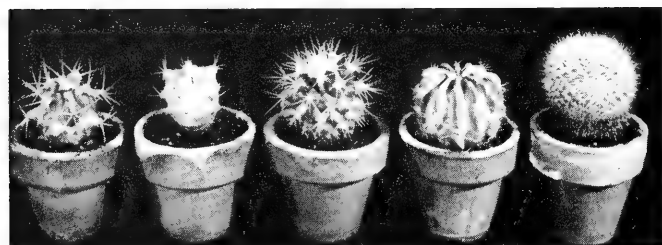
1045 1142 1140 1144



1015 1017 1012 1016 974 1052



1019 1020 1014 975 1013 1120



1020A 1022 1021 1023 1138



1034 1037 1036 1032 1035



1048 1047 1056 1057 1064 1065

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)

- EUPHORBIA fulgens** (Mexico), graceful, brilliant orange-red sprays of flowers WPLBD #1031
- EUPHORBIA grandicornis** (South Africa), three-angled, velvet green stout spines IPLBD #1032
- EUPHORBIA hermentiana** (West Africa), three to four angled, close crenulated; marbled IPLBD #1033
- EUPHORBIA lactea** (East Indies), Candelabra Plant, three angled IPLBD #1034
- EUPHORBIA lactea cristata** (South Africa), monstrose form of unpredictable growth WPLBD #1035
- EUPHORBIA pulvinata** (South Africa), dark green, clustering; blunt spines IPLBD #1036
- EUPHORBIA pseudocactus** (South Africa), four to five-angled, dark green with light blotching IPLBD #1037
- EUPHORBIA splendens** (Madagascar), Crown of Thorns; flowers red WPLFD #1038
- EUPHORBIA bojeri** (Madagascar), dark leaves; flowered dark red; holds foliage WPLFD #1039
- EUPHORBIA submammillaris** (Cape Province), Corn Cob Cactus IPLBD #1040
- EUPHORBIA tirucalli** (East Africa), green pencil joints WPLFD #1041
- FAUCARIA tigrina** (South Africa), Tiger Jaws, green with soft white teeth IPLBD #1042
- FENESTRARIA rhopalophylla** (S. W. Africa), Baby Toes, miniature fingers, transparent tips WTGBD #1043
- FEROCACTUS pilosus** (Mexico), dark barrel cactus IPLBD #1044
- FURCRAEA selloa marginata** (Colombia), white margins, turning rose WPLBD #1045
- GASTER-ALOE hybrid Spotted Beauty**, warted rosettes IPLBD #1046
- GASTERIA armstrongi** (South Africa), dark, tongue-like depressed growth WTLBD #1047
- GASTERIA stayneri** (South Africa), dark green with light green warts WPLBD #1048
- GASTERIA verrucosa** (So. Africa), dull gray, white warted IPLBD #1049
- GASTERIA hybrida**, tongue shaped leaves, white spotted; free grower IPLBD #1050
- GASTERIA maculata** (So. Africa), dark green with large spots IPLBD #1051
- GASWORTHIA Tegelberg hybrid** (Gasteria x Haworthia); shapely, warted IPLBD #1052
- GRAPTOPETALUM McDougallii** (Mexico), fleshy blue rosettes IPLBD #1053
- GRAPTOPETALUM paraguayense** (Mexico), Ghost Plant, silver gray IPLBD #1054
- GYMNOCALYCIUM mihanovichii** (Argentina), globular, striped maroon WPLPO #1055
- HATIORA salicornioides** (Brazil), epiphyte with stems bottle-shaped or cylindric constrictions WPHFM #1152
- HAWORTHIA asperuscula** (So. Africa), compressed rosette, triangular, striped leaves IPLBD #1056
- HAWORTHIA chawlinii** (So. Africa), upright growth, compact spotted leaves IPLBD #1057
- HAWORTHIA coarctata** (So. Africa), clustering, light colored, warted IPLBD #1058
- HAWORTHIA cuspidata** (So. Africa), dense rosette of soft transparent leaves IPLBD #1059
- HAWORTHIA cymbiformis** (So. Africa), fleshy pale green with transparent tips WPLBD #1060
- HAWORTHIA fasciata** (So. Africa), attractive with white zebra bandings IPLBD #1061
- HAWORTHIA margaretifera** (So. Africa), tapering leaves with pearl-white dots IPLBD #1062
- HAWORTHIA minima** (So. Africa), miniature, with light green tapering leaves IPLBD #1063
- HAWORTHIA reinwardtii** (So. Africa), upright growing rosette with pearl dots IPLBD #1064
- HAWORTHIA radula** (So. Africa), dull green, red edged rosette IPLBD #1065
- HAWORTHIA tessellata** (So. Africa), leaves light green with network of dark stripes IPLBD #1066
- HEREROA neli** (So. Africa), Elkhorns; dwarf antler type growth IPLBD #1067
- HUERNIA pillansii** (South Africa), forms clusters as it creeps; soft maroon spines WPLBD #1068
- HUERNIA zebrina** (S. W. Africa), thick clusters of reddish marked stems IPLBD #1069

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)

HYLOCEREUS undatus (Brazil), Nightblooming Cereus; epiphytic, 3-angled clamberer; large white flowers

WPHBM 1070

KALANCHOE globulifera coccinea (Blossfeldiana) (Madagascar); dwarf plant with scarlet flowers in Winter IPLBD 1071

KALANCHOE fedtschenkoi (Madagascar), small bluish purple scalloped leaves; orange flowers WPLBD #1072

KALANCHOE marmorata (Ethiopia), large green leaf with gray dusting and brown blotches WPLBD #1073

KALANCHOE somaliense (Somaliland), gray dusted, red edged IPLBD #1074

KALANCHOE synsepala (Madagascar), broad and thick leaves dusted gray WPLBD #1075

KALANCHOE tomentosa (Madagascar), Panda Plant, silver-gray felted edged brown WPLBD #1076

KLEINIA pendula (Arabia), cylindrical creeping stems WPLBD #1077

KLEINIA tomentosa (So. Africa), cylindrical leaves covered with white felt IPLBD #1078

LEMAIREOCEREUS marginatus (Mexico), Organ Pipe Cactus; dark green slender columns WPLBD 1145

LEMAIREOCEREUS beneckeii (Mexico), slender columns covered with white powder IPLBD #1079

LEMAIREOCEREUS dumortieri (Mexico), glossy, deeply ribbed, barrel type IPLBD #1080

LEMAIREOCEREUS griseus (Mexico), light green, barrel type, white spined IPLBD #1081

LEMAIREOCEREUS pruinosus (Mexico), dark green dusted white IPLBD #1082

LEMAIREOCEREUS stellatus (South Mexico), bluish-green, white spined WPLBD #1083

LEMAIREOCEREUS weberi (Mexico), dark green, heavy columns IPLBD #1085

LITHOPS species (S. Africa), Living Stones, resembling pebbles IPLBD #1086

LOBIVIA bruchi (S. America), globular, small plant, fast growing IPLBD #1087

MAMMILLARIA affinis (Mexico), dark green, red spines IPLBD #1088

MAMMILLARIA bocasana (Mexico), Fish Hook, white haired IPLBD #1089

MAMMILLARIA bogotensis (Colombia), red spined nipples IPLBD #1090

MAMMILLARIA campotricha (Mexico), long nipples, yellow spined IPLBD #1091

MAMMILLARIA celsiana (Mexico), white haired and white spined IPLBD #1092

MAMMILLARIA celsiana grafted on *Trichocereus spachianus* IPLBD 1092A

MAMMILLARIA elongata (Mexico), clustering type with yellow spines IPLBD #1094

MAMMILLARIA geminispinia (Mexico), with long white center spine on nipples IPLBD #1095

MAMMILLARIA hahnii (Mexico), globular with white hair; red flowers IPLBD #1096

MAMMILLARIA parkinsoni (Mexico), Owl Eyes, white spined IPLBD #1097

MAMMILLARIA phaeacantha (Mexico), thorns white and brown IPLBD #1098

MAMMILLARIA plumosa (Mexico), with white feathery hairs IPLBD #1099

MAMMILLARIA potosina (Mexico), white spined globe IPLBD #1100

MAMMILLARIA mystax (Mexico), dull green, stout nipples IPLBD #1101

MAMMILLARIA rhodantha (Mexico), globular with white spined nipples IPLBD #1102

MAMMILLARIA vaupeli (Mexico), nipped globe with white spines IPLBD #1103

PORTULACARIA afra (So. Africa), Elephant bush, brown stems with tiny green leaves IPLBD #1148

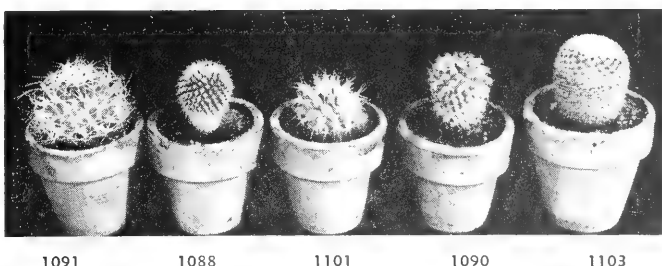
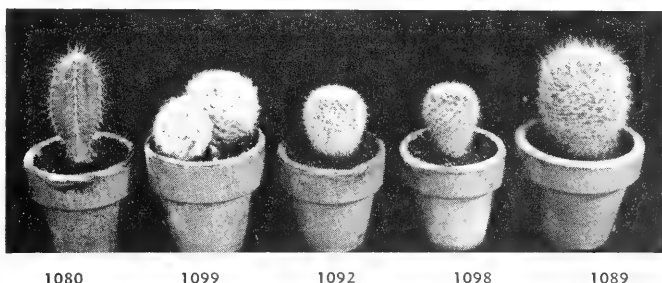
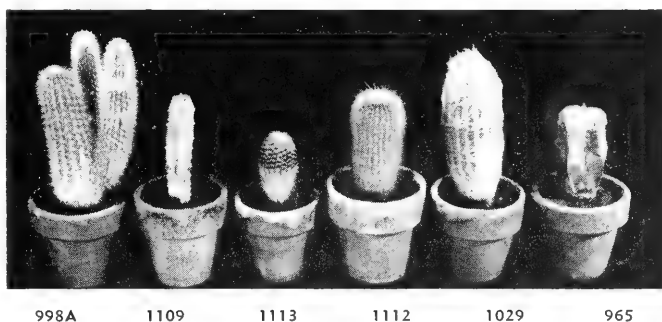
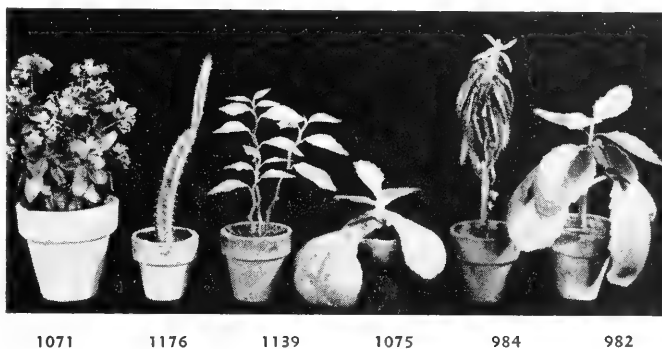
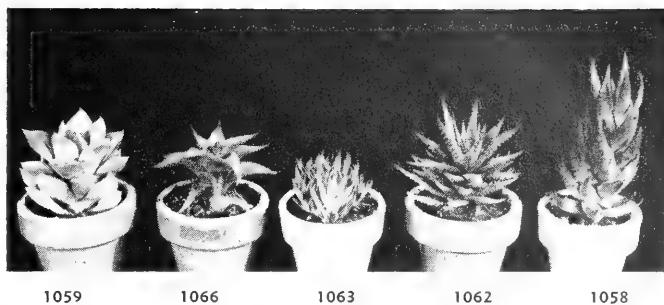
MELOCACTUS maxonii (S. America), globular deep green, free flowering IPLBD #1104

MESEMBRIANTHEMUM agninum (S. Africa), gray green boat shaped leaves IPLBD #1105

MESEMBRIANTHEMUM deltoides (S. Africa), free branching, blue leaved shrub IPLBD #1106

MONVILLEA cavendishi (South America), thin green columns IPLBD #1107

MONADENIUM lugardae (So. Africa), cylindrical plant bearing leaves IPLBD #1108





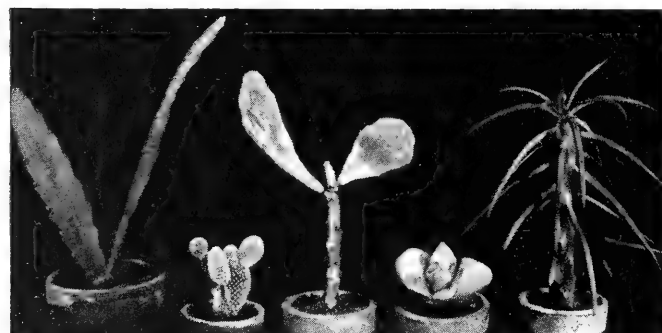
1108 1021A 1125 1092A 1146 986



1004 1018 1110 1124 1122 1118



1124 1129 1127 1100 1126 1131



1143 1125 1117 1146 1128



1175 1106 1076 1169 1178 1148

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)

- NOPALEA cochenillifera** (Puerto Rico), Cochineal Plant, fleshy dark green pads WPLBD #1110
- NOTOCACTUS apricus** (Uruguay), tiny globe, dark green, yellow flowered CPLBD #1111
- NOTOCACTUS leninghausii** (Brazil), column with soft golden hair WPLBD #1112
- NOTOCACTUS mammulosus** (Argentina), globe, flowers young (yellow) IPLBD #1113
- NOTOCACTUS ottonis** (Argentina), globular, free flowering CPLBD #1114
- NYCTOCEREUS serpentinus** (Mexico), white spined, night bloomer IPLBD #1116
- OPUNTIA brasiliensis** (Brazil), tall glossy green stems and pads WPLBD #1117
- OPUNTIA basilaris** (California), Beaver Tail, bluish copper colored pads IPLBD #1118
- OPUNTIA cylindrica** (Peru), Emerald Idol, dark green IPLBD #1119
- OPUNTIA erectoclada**, dwarf growing clusters with spines IPLBD #1120
- OPUNTIA erinacea** (Calif.) Grizzly Bear, pads covered with coarse white wool WPLBD #1121
- OPUNTIA ficus-indica**, Burbank's spineless blue pads #1122
- OPUNTIA mamillata** (fulgida) (Mexico), Boxing glove, weird shape IPLBD #1123
- OPUNTIA microdasys** (N. Mexico), yellow Bunny Ears IPLBD #1124
- OPUNTIA microdasys albispina**, miniature white haired Bunny Ears IPLBD #1125
- OPUNTIA monacantha** (Argentina), Irish Mittens, flat glossy green WPLBD #1126
- OPUNTIA schickendantzii** (Argentina), Lion's Tongue, narrow green pads IPLBD #1127
- OPUNTIA subulata** (Mexico), cylindrical with fleshy needles IPLBD #1128
- OPUNTIA rufida**, red Bunny Ears IPLBD #1129
- OPUNTIA velutina** (Mexico), large velvet green pads IPLBD #1130
- OPUNTIA vilis** (Mexico), clustering cylindrical branches IPLBD #1131
- PACHY-CEREUS pringlei** (Mexico), dark green, black spined column IPLBD #1132
- PACHYPHYTUM compactum** (Mexico), green leaves dusted gray IPLBD #1133
- PACHYPHYTUM cornelius hyb.**, large fleshy, blue-gray, rose tipped leaves IPLBD #1134
- PACHYPHYTUM haagei** (Mexico), compact blue rosette IPLBD #1135
- PACHYVERIA clavifolia crestata**, monstrose growth; blue PACHYPHYTUM (Pachyveria) **brevifolia** (Mexico), blue rosette, dusted gray; sticky stem IPLBD #1136
- PARODIA aureispina** (Argentina), yellow spined globe IPLBD #1137
- PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides variegatus** (Venezuela), Devil's Backbone, green and white and red variegation WTLFM #1139
- PEDILANTHUS tithymaloides nana compacta**; closely set dark green leaves on upright branches WTLFM #1140
- PERESKIA aculeata** (Trop. America) Lemon Vine, fine for grafting WPLBD #1141
- PERESKIA godseffiana** (Trop. America), broad bronzy foliage WPLBD #1142
- PHYLLOCACTUS (EPIPHYLLUM) hybrid Brilliant**; Orchid-Cactus; large flowers bright red WPLBM #1143
- PHYLLOCACTUS (EPIPHYLLUM) stenopetalum** (So. Mexico), night-flowering, long sword-like flowers; flat stems WPLBM #1144
- PILOCEREUS 1145**, see Lemaireocereus
- PLEIOSPILOS bolusi** (So. Africa), Mimicry Plant; split globes, gray IPLBD #1146
- PLEIOSPILOS nelii** (So. Africa), Split Rock, thick gray leaves IPLBD #1147
- PORTULACARIA afra variegata**, Rainbow Bush, red, white and green IPLBD #1149
- REBUTIA minuscula** (Argentina), Red Crown Cactus, globular IPLBD #1150
- RHIPSALIS cassutha** (Brazil), Mistletoe Cactus, bushy growth of thin branches WPLFD #1151
- RHIPSALIS 1152**, see Hatiora
- RHIPSALIS houlettiana** (Brazil), flat leaves, branching at base IPHFM #1152A

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)

- RHIPSALIS paradoxa** (Brazil), Link Plant, chain type growth, hanging clusters WPLFB #1153
- SANSEVIERIA arborescens**, tree type, dull green white edge WALBM #1154
- SANSEVIERIA trifasc. laur. compacta**; dark green with light green mottling; broad yellow margins WALBM #1155
- SANSEVIERIA cornui**, flat dark green leaves, light green bands WALBM #1156
- SANSEVIERIA cylindrica** (Trop. Africa), dark green cylindrical leaves with light green bands WALBM #1157
- SANSEVIERIA ehrenbergii**, tall fan shaped plant, blue leaves with red and white pencil stripe on upper margins WALBM #1158
- SANSEVIERIA Hahnii**, dense rosette, dark green leaves with gray green cross bands WALBM #1159
- SANSEVIERIA Hahnii aureo-striata**, rosette, 2-3 broad bands of yellow and several narrow longitudinal yellow stripes WALBM #1160
- SANSEVIERIA nelsonii**, upright symmetrical rosette of vertical dark green leaves IALFD #1161
- SANSEVIERIA parva** (E. Africa), narrow dark green leaves light green banded WALBM #1162
- SANSEVIERIA subspicata** (S. Africa), broad flat leaves brown edges WALBM #1163
- SANSEVIERIA trifasciata** (Congo), (ceylanica of commerce), gray green leaves with dark green cross bands WALBM #1164
- SANSEVIERIA trifasciata craigii** (Congo), broad yellow marginal stripes, difused green stripe thru center of leaf, narrow green WALBM #1165
- SANSEVIERIA trifasciata laurenti** (Congo), dark green with light green crossbands, yellow margins WALBM #1166
- SANSEVIERIA zeylanica** (Ceylon), rosette, dark green, wavy edged leaves, light green crossbands; true type WALBM #1167
- SCHLUMBERGERA** (Epiphyllum) **Gaertneri** (Brazil), Easter flowering Crabcactus, red flowers WTLFM #1168
- SEDUM adolphi** (Mexico), yellow-green, red edged CPLBD #1169
- SEDUM guatemalense** (Guatemala), Christmas Cheer, shiny green beads turning red CPLBD #1170
- SEDUM Hummels hybrid**, yellow-green, robust leaves CPLBD #1171
- SEDUM morganianum** (Mexico), Burro Tail, hanging plant with blue leaves dusted gray IPLBD #1172
- SEDUM multiceps** (Algeria), resembling miniature Joshua trees WPLBD #1173
- SEDUM pachyphyllum** (Mexico), gray green, red tipped IPLBD #1174
- SEDUM treleasei** (Mexico), blue cylindrical leaves IPLBD #1175
- SENECIO stapeliiformis** (S. Africa), light green stems with dark green streaks IJLBD #1176
- SELENICEREUS McDougaliae** (Argentina), Queen of the Night, climbing, rounded stem; white flowers IPLBD #1177
- SEMPERVIVUM calcareum** (France), glaucous rosettes tipped red-brown CPLBD #1178
- STAPELIA gigantea** (S. Africa), Zulu Giants, deeply ribbed, velvety fingers WPLBD #1179
- STAPELIA hirsuta** (S. Africa), clustering, small fingers, sooty green WPLBD #1180
- STAPELIA variegata** (Cape Province), Star Flower, clustering green fingers IPLBD #1181
- TRICHO-CEREUS aureicolor** (S. America), yellow barrel type IPLBD #1182
- TRICHO-CEREUS pachanoi** (South America), dark green column IPLBD #1183
- TRICHOCEREUS pasacana** (Argentina), dull green barrel IPLBD #1184
- TRICHO-CEREUS schickendantzi** (S. America), green, close ribbed, white flower IPLBD #1185
- TRICHO-CEREUS spachianus** (Argentina), free branching, close ribbed; white flower IPLBD #1186
- TRICHO-CEREUS terschecki** (Argentina), blue green IPLBD #1187
- URBINIA agavoides** (Mexico), thick light green leaves, dense rosette ILPBD #1188



1002 1008 1003 1147 1173 1180



1082 1068 1186 1182 1184 1107

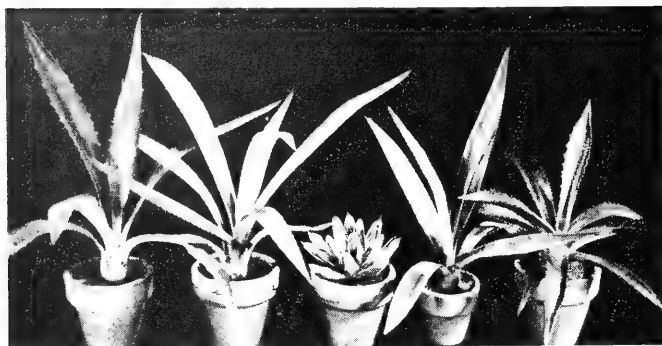


1132 1087 1187 1145 1083 990

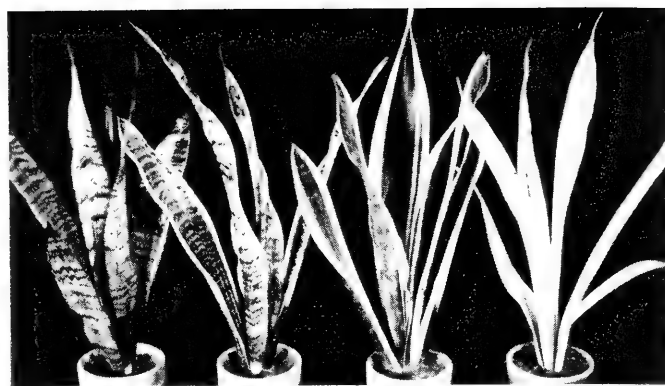


1152 1028 1152A 1141

SUCCULENTS INCLUDING CACTI (Continued)



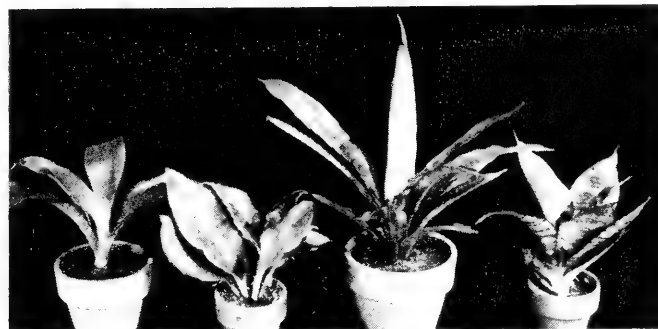
958 959 962 961 960



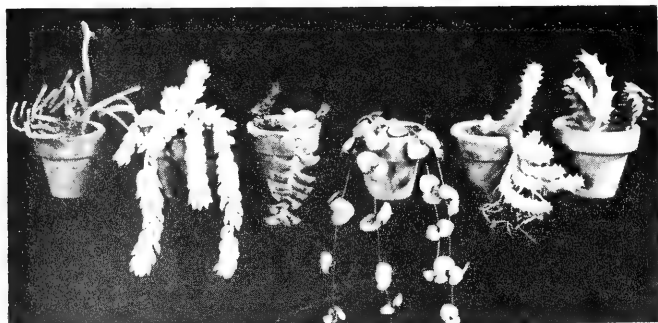
1164 1166 1155 1165



972 1134 1149 999 1188 954



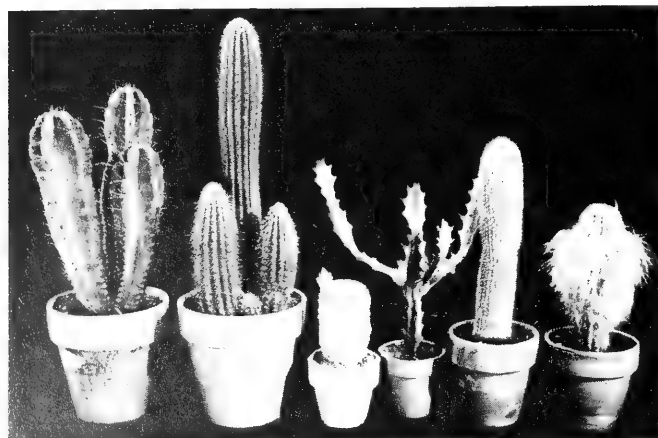
1156 1163 1167 1159



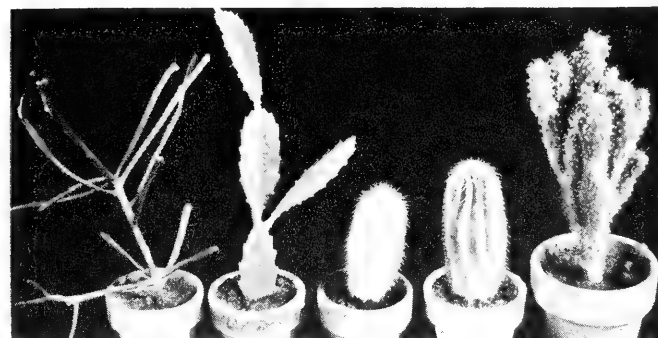
1005 1172 1214 997 1069 987



1158 1162 1157 1154



995 1186 1024 1034 998A 992



1041 1070 988 991 996

TABERNAEMONTANA coronaria (India), Butterfly Gardenia; very fragrant, waxy-white flowers, oblong glossy leaves
WPLBM #1208

TETRANEMA (Allophyton) **mexicana** (Mexico), Mexican Fox-glove; dwarf plant with small purple flowers
WAHFM 1208A

THEA (Camellia) **sinensis** (India, China), Teapant; waxy leaves, flowers white and fragrant
IPLBM 1208B

TIBOUCHINA semidecandra (Brazil), tropical shrub with velvety leaves, large dark violet flowers
WPLBM #1209

TOLMIEA menziesi (Pacific Coast), Piggy-back plant; bears its young plantlets on its older, fresh-green leaves
IPLBM #1210

TRADESCANTIA fluminensis variegata (Argentina), Wandering Jew with small, lively-green leaves variegated white or yellow
IPLFD #1211

TRADESCANTIA fuscata (Brazil), broad brown hairy leaves with silver center stripe, stemless
WALFD #1212

TRADESCANTIA (Cyanotis) **moluccanum** (E. Indies), tiny narrow metallic green fleshy leaves, freely creeping; interesting as a hanging plant
WPLFD #1213

TRADESCANTIA navicularis (Peru), hard slow growing chain plant, brownish
IPLBD #1214

TRADESCANTIA reginae, see *Dichorisandra*

TREVESIA micholitzii (E. Asia), Aralia-type plant with oddly cut digitate leaf
WTLFM 1214A

VITIS (Cissus) **albo-nitens** (Brazil), silver leaf climber; small simple, oblong leaves; silver-white and glossy;
WTHFM #1215

VITIS (CISSUS) **capensis** (So. Africa), kidney-shaped or lobed leaves, wavy-toothed; rusty-tomentose beneath
IPLBD 1216

VITIS (Cissus) **hypoglauca** (Australia), rusty tomentose when young, later shiny, green; compound of five small leathery leaflets, toothed toward apex
WALFM #1217

VITIS (Cissus) **quadrangularis** (Trop. Africa), climber with succulent-like fleshy four-angled stems; leaves when present, tiny
WPLFD 1217A

VITIS (Cissus) **rhombifolia** (N. So. America), Grape Ivy, freely branching
WALFM #1218

VITIS rhombifolia mandaianum, heavy shiny foliage; growth rather upright
WALFM #1219

XANTHOSOMA lindenii (Colombia), arrow shaped devon green leaf with silver veins and midrib
WTHFN #1220

XANTHOSOMA lindenii magnifica, improved form, friendly green with added ivory along veins and edge
WTHFN #1221

XANTHOSOMA sagittifolium atrivirens (W. Indies, So. America), sturdy, bushy plant with sagittate leaves, grayish-green, veins depressed; stems green
WPLBM 1221A

XANTHOSOMA violaceum (W. Indies, So. America), broadly sagittate leaves matte olive with light veins, gray green beneath; stems violet
WTLFM 1221B

ZAMIOCULCAS zamiifolia (E. Africa), fleshy stems with narrow dark green leathery leaves
WTHFM #1222

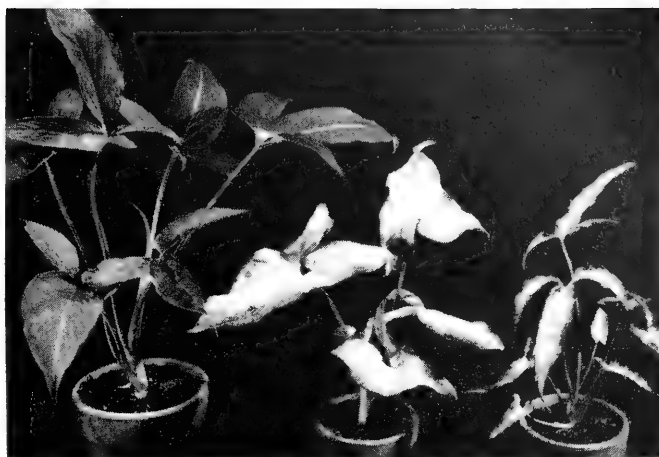
ZEBRINA pendula (Mexico), purple-red with silver stripes, the finest of Wandering Jews
IPLFD #1223

ZINGIBER darceyi (Hort.) Ginger; broad leaves bright green edged creamy white or pink
WTLFM 1223A

ZINGIBER officinale (Pacific Is.), Common Ginger; narrow leaves on slender reed-like stems; the succulent roots are used to make candied Ginger
WTLBM 1223B

ZEBRINA pendula quadricolor, leaves beautifully variegated green, purple, pink and white
WPLBD #1224

ZEBRINA purpusii (Mexico), strong growing, succulent hanging plant, long leaves olive-green with purple, underneath hairy purple
IPLFM #1225



1207B

1204A

1207A



1204

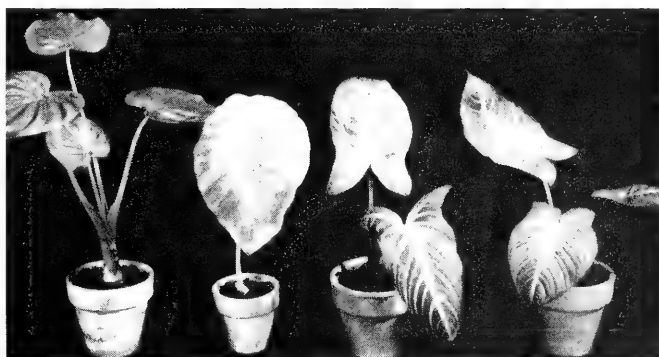
1206

1205

1200

1207

1202



43

948

1221

1220



1225

1211

931

1223

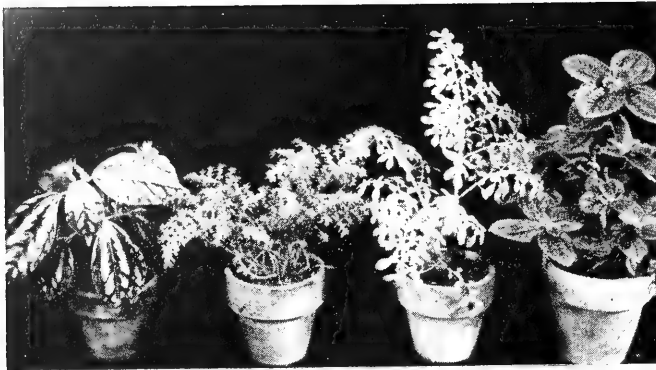
365

932

1212

1224



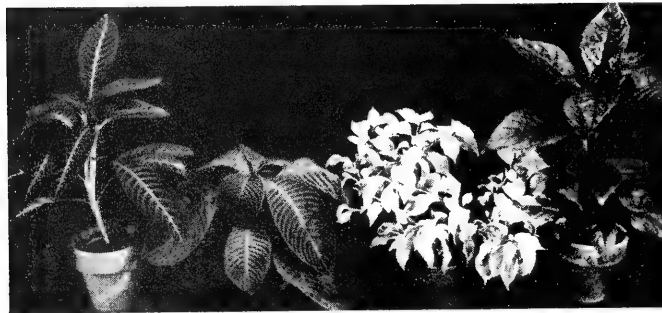


809

811B

811

810

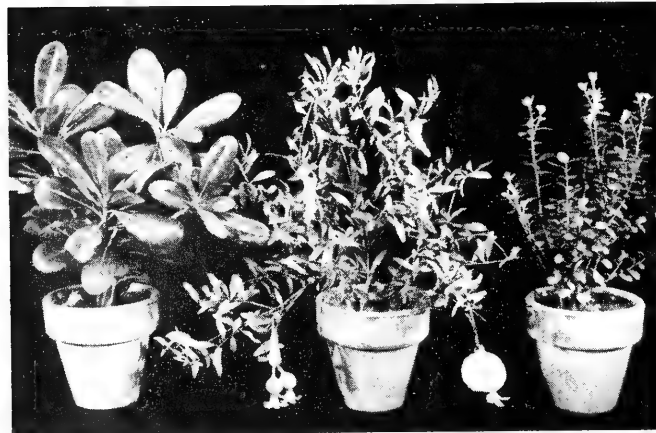


485

486

170

41



816A

855A

566



1209

340

837

118

557



354



21

322

500



356

358

357



The 125 greenhouses of the Julius Roehrs Company and its founder in 1869, Julius Roehrs, a great Plantman and Pioneer in American Horticulture. Through his plant hunters he brought into cultivation one of the largest collections of tropical plants in America.



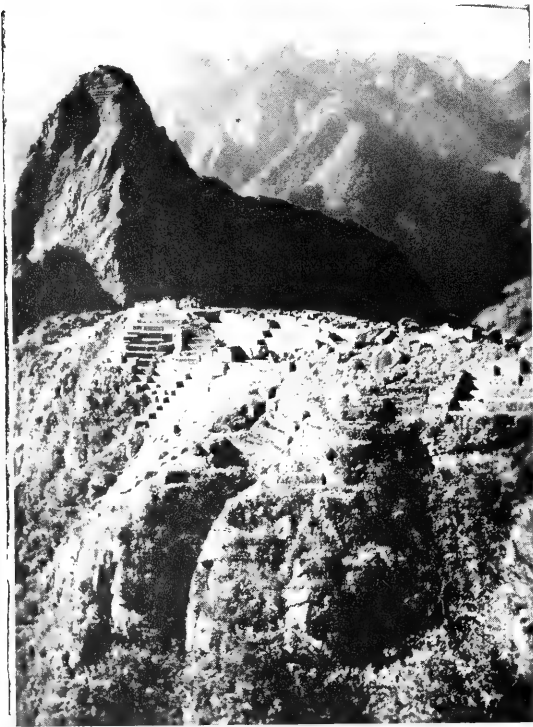
Educational exhibit of exotic plants at the International Flower Show, New York.

AMERICA

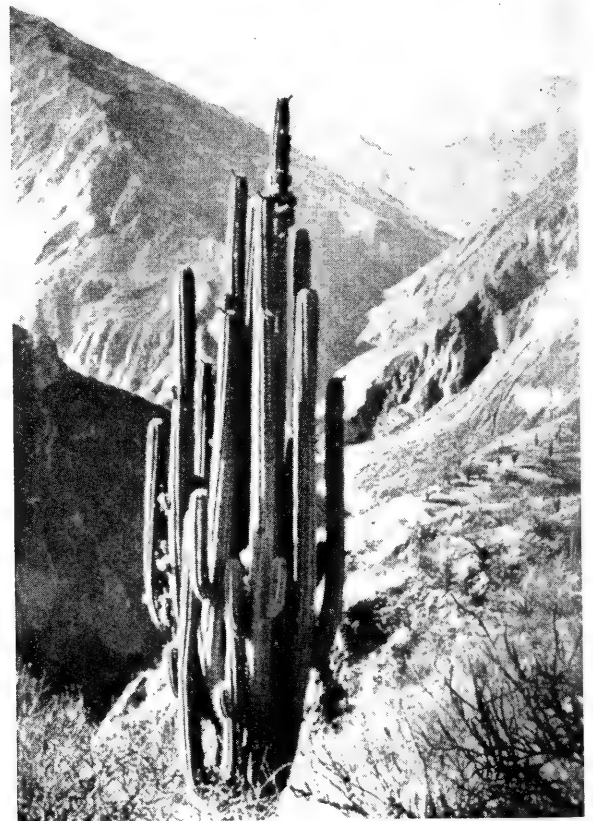
Bromeliads (*Thecophyllum* and *Guzmannias*) grow in profusion on the trunks of Mountain Palms in the Sierra Luquillo in Puerto Rico.



Barrel Cactus, *Echinocactus* and others, planted in the center island of the magnificent Paseo de la Reforma in Mexico City.



Bromeliads do not always grow on trees. The high cliffs in the neighborhood of the ancient Inca fortress of Machu Picchu in the Eastern Cordilleras of Peru, are virtually covered with Bromeliads, clinging to the rocks like colorful tropical birds.



A Candelabra Cactus, *Trichocereus peruvianus* overlooking the Andean Valley of the Rio Apurimac; in the distance glisten the glaciers of the 19,000 foot peaks of the Cordillera Vilcabamba, near Cuzco in southern Peru. Rainfall on the Altiplano at 11,000 feet is so rare that at times even these cacti, whose requirements are so modest, shrivel away because of lack of water. The South American Column Cactus needs more water than those from the Mexican desert.

SOUTH AMERICA



Caladium Bicolor, rather plain parents of many of our present fancy-leaved *Caladiums*, growing in the alluvial clay of the Amazon basin in South America.

The Easter Orchids *Cattleya mossiae*, are collected in the high, cool forests of Venezuela, and sold over the counter in Caracas for planting out in patios.



In the hot humid and impenetrable lowland jungle of Guiana grows *Monstera pertusa*, not as good a keeper as *Philodendron pertusum* which comes from the drier climate of Mexico.



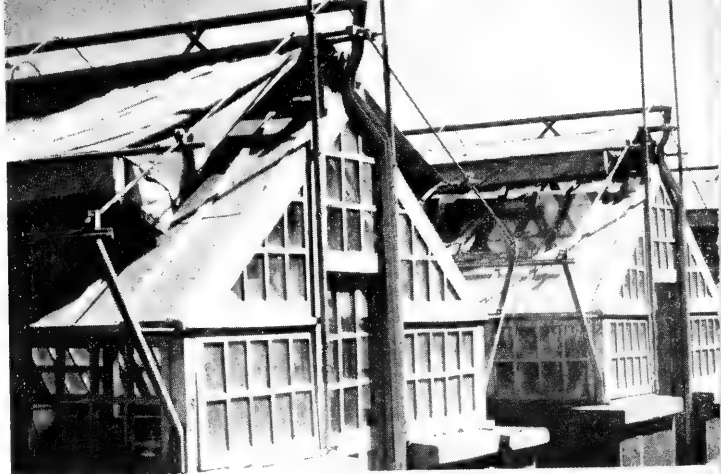
On the road to the low jungles of Esmeraldas, in Ecuador, this girl brought out a beautiful *Oncidium*, one of the Dancing Doll Orchids. Here we also find *Paphiopedilum caudatum*, *Lantanas* and *Daturas*. The trees are loaded with Orchids and Bromeliads, and Treeferns begin to appear down toward Chiriboga, at 6,000 feet.

AFRICA

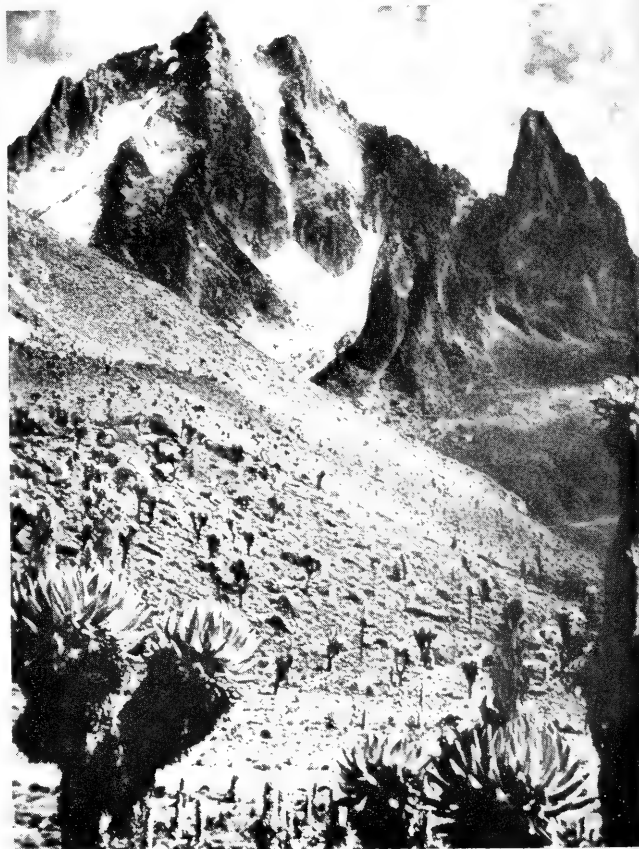


Sisal Agave from Mexico has become one of East Africa's most important economic crops. The long leaves contain a tough fiber which are made into ropes and twine. Weeds if allowed to grow can easily ruin a plantation. For an investment of 20 goats and 50 shillings, a man can get himself a life-time helpmate to pull weeds.

In sun baked Egypt, rich crops are produced when desert land is watered. In the shadow of the pyramids, a freshly ploughed field is irrigated from a nearby well. In the background are some Date Palms (Phoenix) of which the Arabs say they must have "their feet in water and their heads in fire". Thorough soaking of the soil is always better, whether in the field or in pots, than sprinkling from the top.



An effective method to keep a greenhouse cool in a hot climate is to have canvas, muslin or lath from 8 to 12 inches above the glass for air to cool and circulate. The canvas on these houses at Gizeh, Egypt, can be pulled up when not needed.



The equator in East Africa passes over icy Mt. Kenya, 17,000 ft. On its high slopes grow giant Senecio, resembling small palms; curious tree lobelias 10 feet high; Podocarpus, the fir of Africa. Three degrees further south, beyond the red Sansevieria steppes, rises the coastal range of the Usambara Mountains whose moist valleys produce an unbelievably luxuriant vegetation. Protected by large Ficus sycamorus trees hung with Lianas, grow light stemmed dragon trees, fresh green Nephrolepis ferns, serious Raphia palms, wild bananas, Impatiens, terrestrial Orchids, Selaginellas, Acanthus, Carex, Myrsine, Gladiolus. Here also is the home of one of our most loved houseplants, the African Violet. Saintpaulias are found in the rainforests at 7,000 feet where the temperature drops to 45°F, down to the warm coast nearTanga.



A number of native collectors have established little nurseries in the midst of the rich vegetation of Sikkim and Assam. Cymbidium and Cypripedium are collected and potted in broken brick and seem to like it. Collected Vandas, such as the Vanda Coerulea pictured, are tied to a stick and hung onto trees. Their roots are not covered or they would rot.

Collected Cymbidiums are taken home to the Sikkim nursery by a native Lepcha. From an airport near Siliguri, planes leave for Calcutta daily, and Himalayan and Assam orchids are now shipped safely everywhere.



In the southern foothills of the majestic Himalayas, on the border of Tibet, nestle the forests of the Maharajah of Sikkim. This region harbors one of the richest concentrations of ferns, orchids and alpine plants in the world. Here, Mount Kanchenjunga, 28,146 feet high, second only to Mount Everest.



Chamba Lama, a charming Tibetan girl, wearing her silver charm box, studded with turquoise as worn by all Tibetan women. Inside the box is either a leaf of Ficus Religiosa, or a Lamaist prayer sheet. Tibetan women may have more than one husband.



The friendly Tamils of South India love color and beauty, though many are poor. Tamil women, and even children, all wear multi-colored bunches of little flowers in their dark hair, to match their gauzy saris of even brighter colors.



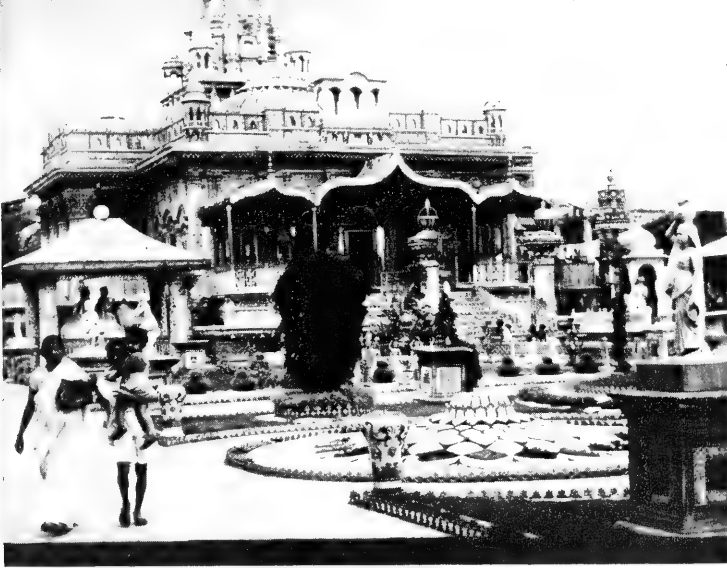
In South India where the conquering Moghuls could not destroy them, the magnificent ancient temples are like pictures from a fairytale.

Along the dry Coromandel Coast of South India, except for occasional palms and sausage trees, firewood is extremely scarce. One sees graceful Tamil women follow the sacred cows to pick up their fresh manure and paste it against the mudwalls of their homes to dry. The cakes will then be used for slow cooking fires. This deprives the worn-out soils of needed fertilizer. Background: a row of Palmyra Palms.



These Tamil gardeners at Madras earn 1 Rupie 4 Annas per day (28c) yet they work gaily and without complaint because there are so many who have less.





The gardens of the Jain Temple at Calcutta, India, have an architecture all their own. Most of the beds are laid out in cement and mosaic stone with just small openings for such plants as *Coleus*, *Impatiens* and low *Pileas*. In taller plants, there are cannas with variegated foliage, dwarf bamboo trimmed to shape, *Pandanus* and sunflowers. Steaming Bengal does not show much interest in plants except scented flowers and food plants.



Flower petals are offered as a token of devotion at the shrines of Siva, whose symbol is surrounded by the sacred Cobras.



The Taj Mahal at Agra, India, built by Emperor Shah Jehan in 1630, is happily blended with spacious and dignified gardens. Divided into 16 sections, each one is devoted to one related group of plants. There is a rose-garden, a palm section, one devoted to fragrant climbers, another with tropical bulbs, then another all conifers. *Biota Orientalis* does well here. One section is entirely planted with annuals: *Torenia*s, *Vinca Major*, *Zinnias*. In the center of it all is the sacred pool of Lotus. The gardens are effectively irrigated by flooding of the beds.



A *Ficus indica* at Mahabalipuram in South India began life by climbing upon another tree which will soon be strangled. This Rubber tree was symbolic to the Thuggee, the Deceivers, a secret religious organization who murdered a million travellers in the cult of Kali, the Destroyer-Goddess, throughout India.



A northern grower begins to question his ability when he sees such beauties as these *Maranta Zebрина* and *Alocasia Thibautiana* growing happily without much care in bamboo pots at Peradeniya, Ceylon. At home they can barely be coaxed to stay alive.

What we commonly know as Pothos is really a *Scindapsus*. Here is the true *Pothos Scandens* creeping up the buttressed roots of a giant *Ficus Elastica* tree at Henaratgoda, Ceylon.

The giant Bamboo thrives in the tropical climate of Ceylon. Stems are a foot thick and grow to 100 feet in height. Employed widely for building purposes, they are also cut into sections for use as flower pots. The young shoots come up so irresistibly that it used to be the custom to tie prisoners to the ground in bamboo-groves until the young sprouts pushed up through their bodies.



Ceylon is a happy island because it has everything. A house can't cost much when it can be built of bamboo and palm leaves. This Singhalese woman is "making" the walls for a home by folding a leaf of the coconut palm and weaving it together.



A seed of the sacred Bo-tree was carried to the tip of one of stupas surrounding the Schwe Dagon Pagoda of Burma by a bird, and from it grew a little tree. *Ficus religiosa* is often seen growing epiphytic on branches of other trees. Worshippers entering the temple compound remove their shoes and invariably bring flowers.

To the melody of little silver bells tinkling in the breeze, a Burmese woman devoutly offers jasmine blossoms to Lord Buddha at the Golden Pagoda in Rangoon, with this prayer: "May my spirit be fragrant as this flower! May I always remember that, as the flower fades, so will my body die; may my life be more than body!"

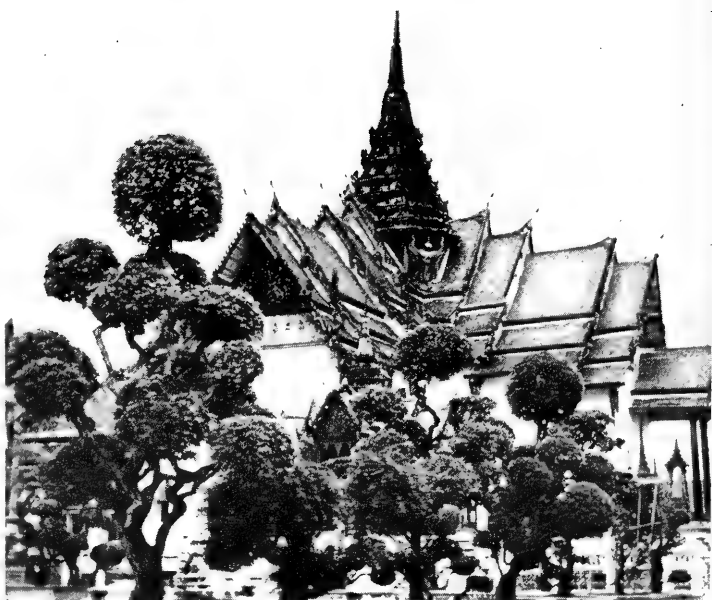


Women of Burma love flowers, wearing them in their hair and buying made-up floral pieces and garlands at the market as temple offerings. Favored are tiny roses, Jasmine, Plumierias, Lotus and Tuberose. A Jasmine garland sells for 1 Rupee (22c) a 2½ foot wreath for 5 Rupees.



Along the many rivers and canals in lower Siam most people live and trade. Sampan and rowboats crowd the yellow water and here, quite unexpectedly, is a little flower shop, supported on poles above the water. Orchids are for sale including *Cattleya Mantini* which seems the only *Cattleya* that can be grown successfully in this 90° tropical heat.

Orchids in Singapore are grown in broken brick and love it. With a humidity of 85 to 100%, the plants would die if grown in *Osmunda* fiber. *Osmunda* holds water equal to its own volume and consequently would never dry out. Brick takes up only 15% in moisture, and one can tell by color when it is dry. *Saintpaulias* also are grown in broken brick. Fertilizer is made from rotten fish soaked for a week in water.



In the Palace Gardens of the King of Siam all the trees, mostly small leaved *Ficus nitida* and *Tamarind*, are kept carefully trimmed to these curious shapes.



LIM HONG HEE of Singapore specializes in growing *Vanda* hybrids and *Arachnis* Singapore hybrids grown on poles, cutting blooms the year round which are sent to England by air.



In Malaya the Mohammedan influence is very strong. In this typical cemetery is planted, by every headstone, a self-branching Pleomele, a relative of our Dracaenas and a promising new house plant.

Some of the *Nepenthes* collected in Malaya: left *Nepenthes gracilis*; top *N. ampullaria*; which grows on the ground; center *N. Rafflesiana* with pitchers to 1 foot long and 4 inches in diameter; right *N. distillatoria*. Insects are attracted into these pitchers where pepsin water gradually digests them.



In Singapore it is so warm and humid that when a bird deposits a seed in the masonry of a house, a tree or fern will happily grow out of the walls, and mingle with the Chinese laundry, hung out on bamboo poles to dry, if possible, between the daily rains.



Most *Nepenthes* in Malaya grow either near the ground in heavy white clay, or in low jungle, in a tangle of climbing *Lygodium* ferns, *Selaginellas*, water Hyacinths, bamboo, *Cyperus* and *Ficus*. Continuous monsoon rains make photography difficult.



In the warm water of a lake at Bogor, Java, Victoria Regia, the giant water lily, whose floating leaves, helped by airfilled ribs and upturned edges, can support the weight of a child. Gay Javanese women show off their new sarongs, silken jackets and golden slippers in celebration of the Mohammedan New Year.

In the mountain forests of Tjibodas, at 5000 feet, in West Java, grows this fragrant and beautiful epiphytic *Vanda tricolor*, collected here from the moss-covered crotch of a tree. This region abounds in graceful tree ferns (see back cover).



The mountain forests of Java are thick with climbers but few are Aroids. Related to our *Philodendron* is the endemic *Epipremnum pinnatum*, climbing up the tall Kanari trees.



Growing side by side is the native *Aglaonema simplex* of Java (bottom), seemingly a softer type with narrower leaves than the broader-leaved *Aglaonema modestum*, our so-called Chinese Evergreen.





On the island of Bali in the Indian Ocean, a Hindu girl offers a fragrant Frangipani blossom to Siva, God of Passion and Destruction—he who destroys to create.

Large parts of South India are so dry that the countryside is overgrown with *Opuntias* and *Euphorbias*, but here also bloom thousands of *Vinca Rosea*, our periwinkle.



The volcanic slopes of the 10,300 ft. Mt. Agung are bright with Poinsettias in bloom in July. South of the Equator Poinsettias bloom during our Summer, but right under the Equator they flower the year round. The Sundanese eat the leaves after putting them into boiling water for a moment.



At the entrance to a cave temple in the Sunda Islands grows a graceful Staghorn fern, *Platycerium Willincki*, out of a crevice of the rock. Staghorn ferns are mostly found growing on trees in the jungle.



The Paradise Palm, *Kentia* or (*Howea*) *forsteriana* has its home on Lord Howe Island in the Solomons of Polynesia. The seed is harvested as a community project and sent to nurseries in America and Europe. Because they are so durable, *Kentias* in tubs have become our best known decorative palm.



Pandanus Palms in New Guinea are cultivated by natives for its seed which is ground up for food. *Pandanus* leaves are widely used since ancient times for the covering of houses. Their fiber is very durable and becomes soft and pliable after drying, bleaching in seawater and scraping. It is then woven into many more articles for household use.



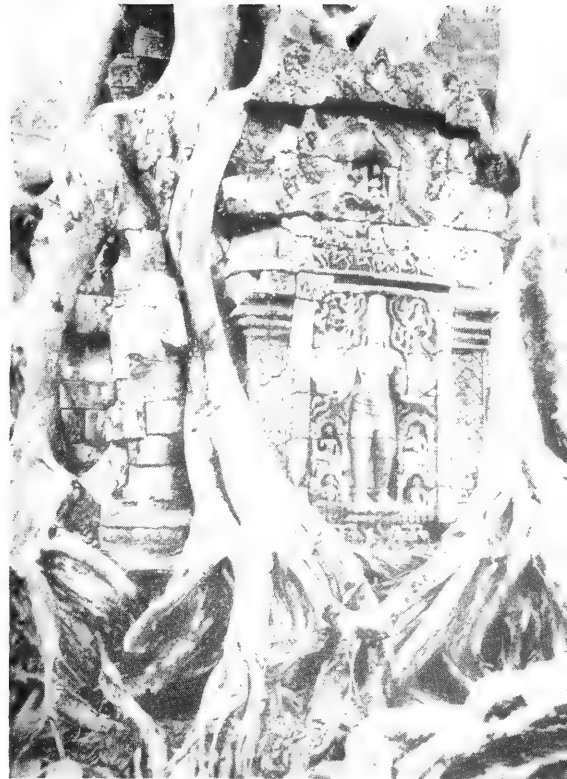
A girl in the South Sea Island of Tahiti is weaving a sleeping mat out of *Pandanus* leaves. They are also used for baskets, fans, sandals, pillows, sails, hats, and for thatching of houses. Many of the plants and palms that furnish to these islanders the basic needs of life, are amongst the best of our decorative house plants.



In Samoa, in the South Seas, as in most other tropic regions, *Colocasia*, or Taro, is cultivated in moist locations or along streams as a source of food. The tuberous root stock furnishes a nourishing vegetable rich in starch.

AUSTRALASIA

At the Plant and Flower Market on Quezon Boulevard in Manila, Philippines, Birdsnest fern (*Asplenium nidus-Avis*) is offered attached to the original branches on which it was growing in the jungle.



The destructive force of the roots of a giant Ficus tree starting from a seed in the tropical jungle of Indo-China, is lifting apart the granite masonry blocks of the ancient Khmer temple of Neak Pean in Cambodia.



Perhaps nowhere in the world are flowers used as lavishly for decorations as in Hawaii. Anthuriums, Orchids, Callas, Strelitzias, Torch Ginger, Nymphaeas and Easter lilies on Memorial Day at Hilo.



In Hawaii, practically every woman wears flowers in her hair, and visitors are welcomed with leis made of Vandas or Frangipani blossoms.



In South China the frequent monsoon rains would soon drown the roots of many plants in ordinary soil. But for 1000 years Chinese gardeners have prevented water logging of potted plants by using clay which is burned for two days to pebbles, in pits. This gives good drainage to these Araucarias, and such other plants as Crotons and Celosias do very well by using this method.

Additional drainage during the wet monsoon is provided by these perforated clay pots for sale in this South China nursery.



The Flower Market in Hong Kong offers an assortment of tropical bulbous flowers, Spider lilies, Tuberoses but also lots of gladiolus, carnations, single Dahlias, Frangipani, Torenias, Gerberas, Jasmine, Gingers. For greens, leaves of Rhipis palm and Selaginella.



Gardens in China usually give expression to the Chinese love for fantasy in stone through weird shapes of cement, flowers and ferocious animals of porcelain, alongside a formal garden with potted Chrysanthemums, Cycads and shaped Eugenias.



Competitive exhibition of the NIHON SATSUKI KAI of shaped and very old Azaleas trained as dwarf Bonsai trees at Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Azalea japonica of the Satsuki type bloom into June beside a roadside shrine in Southern Japan.



Shaped Bonsai, or living Ming trees are objects of loving care and admiration in every home in Japan. These Pines are kept during daytime outside when not needed, on a sidewalk in Kyoto.



Rhapis are the most popular Palms used in Japan. They are found growing in Chiba-ken, dug and re-established in jardinières. Rhapis are durable; used here at the entrance to this typical home in Nara.



A SIGNBOARD at TAKARADZUKA, Hyogo-Ken, Japan, explains the language of Flowers and Plants.

The smiling welcome of a hostess awaits the visitor to her garden of Azaleas in Kamakura, Japan.



YELLOW POPPY: "Do not refuse me. I plead with you desperately to my death. How will you treat me?"

SINGLE BRONZE CHRYSANTHEMUM: "I love you, you are portly and graceful; your simple and earnest proposition will meet my heart's desire."

THISTLE (send if betrayed): "O.K., remember! I, too, have an idea."

FREESIA: "Purity is the best present for the young lady."

LILY OF THE VALLEY: "The true happiness has returned."

TULIP (RED): "A confession of love if presented by a young man. Take it seriously."

LAUREL TREE: "I am congratulating you ahead of anybody."

WHITE ROSE: "I feel confident that I am suitable for you."

PETUNIA: "Be faithful. Please keep your promise to be faithful."

MIMOSA (sensitive plant): "Wake up. You are too slow."

SUN FLOWER: "You are conceited. Don't take me for granted."

CACTUS: "I will try my best sincerely, to be zealous and active—never cranky."

NARCISSUS: "Love me once again. My pleading will surely melt your cold heart."

CANTERBURY BELLS: "I am grateful and bring these as a gift of appreciation."

TREE STRAWBERRY: "I am jealous!"

MARJORAM: "I am shy and timid!"

WATER LILY: "My thoughts are pure of heart!"

GREEN GRASS: "You are kind."

CHRISTMAS ROSE: "Please take off my worry."

TAXUS: "I am sincerely sad!"

GARDENIA: "You are noble!"

PEONY: "You are truly shy!"

CORNFLOWER: "I bring you happiness."

WHITE CLOVER: "Think of me!"

FOUR LEAF CLOVER: "You are mine!"

PEACH BLOSSOM: "I can't live without you!"

Bamboo in jardinières are also favored as decorative plants in Japan. Behind it, a beggar monk on a Kyoto street.



Guide To Plants Illustrated

No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page
1	34	77	—	163	15	260	17	346	35, 67	423B	30	503	35
2	34	77A	11	163A	13	261	20	347	23	424	31	502	36
3	34	78	10	163B	15	262	16	348	—	425	31	504	—
4	64	78A	11	163C	15	263	20	349	23	425A	30	505	—
5	61	79	10	164	25	264	21	350	23	425B	31	506	—
6	34	79A	10	165	34	265	20	351	23	426	31	507	—
7	34	79B	10	166	34	266	—	352	62	427	31, 64	508	34
8	34	80	—	167	34	267	17	353	62	428	30	509	64
9	41	80A	12	168	—	268	19, 20	354	76	429	31	509A	27
10	64	80B	12	169	62	269	—	355	62	430	31	509B	27
11	—	80C	12	170	76	270	—	356	23, 76	430A	31	510	27
12	28	80D	12	170A	—	271	20	357	76	430B	30	510A	27
12A	28	80E	12	171	15, 39	272	20	358	23, 76	431	30	511	41
13	28	81	62	171	15	273	16	359	29	431A	30	512	35
14	28	82	67	172	15	274	20	360	39	431B	31	513	—
15	29	83	62	173	—	275	—	361	28	431C	30	514	22
16	28, 29	84	—	174	16	276	—	362	28	432	35	515	22
17	28	23, 39, 92	—	175	16, 17	277	20	363	28	433	35	516	—
18	28	85	39, 64	176	17	278	21	364	3, 36	434	—	517	22
18A	28	85A	9	177	—	279	—	365	75	435	34, 35, 64	517A	67
19	34	86	9	178	17	280	21	366	24	436	35	518	62, 90
20	34	87	9	179	17, 20	281	20, 21	366A	24	437	67	519	62
21	64, 76	88	—	180	16	282	21	367	24	438	33	520	39
22	7	89	53	181	—	283	21	368	24	439	33	521	39
23	7	90	29	182	21	284	21	368A	24	440	33	522	67
24	7	91	28, 91	183	—	285	—	369	36	441	—	522A	29
25	7	92	12	184	16	286	21	370	24	441A	35	523	39
26	7	93	12	185	16	287	21	371	24	441B	26	524	67
27	—	94	12	186	16	288	21	372	24	442	23	525	64
28	7	95	12	187	—	289	—	373	24	443	67	526	38
29	7	96	13	188	—	290	20	373A	24	444	25	527	38
30	7	97	—	189	17	291	21	374	24	444A	39	528	38
31	7, 88	98	—	190	16	292	21	375	24	445	32	529	38
31A	9	99	—	191	17	293	—	376	36	445A	33	530	38
32	9, 64	100	—	192	17	294	20, 21	377	24	446	32	531	38
33	7	101	—	193	—	295	25	378	24	447	32	532	38
34	7	102	—	194	16	296	22	379	24	448	32	533	38
35	7	103	—	195	17	297	22	380	24	449	32	534	38
36	7	104	13	196	16	298	22	381	24	450	32	535	38
37	7	105	—	197	16	299	22	382	24	450A	32	535A	38
38	7	106	—	198	17	300	22	383	24	451	32	536	38
39	62	107	—	199	17, 21	301	22	383A	24	452	32	537	38
40	62	108	—	200	17, 21	302	22	384	24	453	32	538	38
40A	26	109	13	201	18	303	22	384A	—	454	32	539	38
41	26, 76	110	—	202	—	304	—	385	24	455	32	540	38
41A	8	111	—	203	18	305	—	386	24	455A	32	541	38
42	8	112	—	204	18	306	—	387	24	456	32	542	38
42A	8	113	—	205	18	307	—	388	34	457	32	543	38, 84
43	75	114	—	206	—	308	—	389	27	458	32	544	38
44	8	115	—	207	18	309	41	390	—	459	32	545	38
44A	8	116	13	208	—	310	41	391	27	460	32	546	38
44B	8	117	—	209	18	310A	40	392	27	461	32	547	38
45	8	118	76	210	18	311	62	393	27	462	32	548	38
46	8	118A	15	211	16	312	67	394	27	463	32	549	38
46A	8	119	15	212	18	313	62	395	27	464	32	550	38
47	8	120	13	213	—	314	62	396	27	465	32	550A	38
48	8	121	14	214	—	314A	35	397	27	466	32	551	38
48A	8	122	13	215	—	314B	35	398	27	467	32	552	31
49	8	123	13	216	—	315	62	399	34	468	32	553	23
50	8	124	13	217	—	316	22	400	38	469	32	554	61
51	8	125	13	218	18	317	22	401	34	470	32	555	61
52	8	126	14	219	—	318	22	402	39	471	32	556	61
53	8	127	14	220	—	319	22	402A	25	472	32	557	66, 76
53A	8	128	14	221	18	320	22	403	60	473	32	558	59
53B	8, 84	129	14	222	18	321	—	404	60	474	32	559	58
54	8	130	14	223	20	322	76	405	60, 88	475	32	560	58
54A	8	131	14	224	20	323	29	406	26	476	32	561	58, 79
54B	8	132	15	225	20	324	36	407	26	477	64	562	64
55	9, 34	133	13	226	18	325	36	407A	26	478	33	563	36
55A	29	134	14	227	19	325A	36	407B	26	479	33	564	40
56	9, 34	135	15	228	19	326	36	407C	26	480	39	564A	40
57	10	136	66	229	18	327	36	407D	26	481	—	564B	40
58	—	137	14	230	18	328	36	407E	26	482	33	565	36, 40
59	—	138	14	231	18	329	36	407F	26	483	33, 34	566	76
60	—	139	14	232	17	330	36	408	26	484	33	567	64
61	—	140	14	233	19	331	36	408A	26	485	76	568	64
62	—	141	15	234	18	332	36	408B	26	486	76	568A	26
63	—	142	14	235	18	333	—	408C	26	487	34	568B	62
64	—	143	13	236	19	334	23, 34	409	26	488	34	569	41
64A	10	144	14	237	18, 19	335	67	410	67	489	34	570	—
65	10	145	14	238	19	336	22	411	64	490A	37	571	41
66	—	146	14	239	20	337	25	412	64	491	37	572	—
67	11	147	14	240	—	338	38	413	39	492	37	573	41
67A	12	148	14	241	20	338A	31	414	39	493	37	574	—
68	10	149	14	242	20	338B	31, 39	414A	39	494	37	575	—
68A	10	150	14	243	20	339	62	415	39	495	37	576	41
69	10	151	14	244	20	340	76	415A	25	496	37	577	—
69A	12	152	14	245	20	341	23	416	32, 62	497	37	578	—
70	—	153	14	246	—	342	23	417	62	498	37	579	—
70A	11	154	14	247	20	342A	8	418	—	499	37	580	—
70B	11	155A	14	248	—	342B	26	418A	30	500	76	580A	41, 87
71	10	156	14	249	16	342C	26	419	30	501	35	581	—
71A	10	157	13	250	20	342D	26	419A	30	500A	33	582	—
72	—	158	13	251	19, 20	342E	26	419B	31	500B	33	583	28, 29
72A	11	159	—	252	20	342F	26	420	30	501	35	584	—
72B	10	160	13	253	20	343	26	421	30	501A	35	585	—
73	10	161	13, 15	254	19	343A	26	422	30	502	36	586	28
73A	10	162	—	255	20	343B	36	422A	30	503	35	587	28
74	11	—	—	256	19	343C	36	422B	30	504	—	588	28
74A	11	—	—	257	20	344	36	423	31	505	—	589	28
75	10	—	—	258	19	345	36	423A	30	506	—	590	28, 29
76	—	—	—	259	20	—	—	—	—	507	—	591	28

Guide To Plants Illustrated—Continued

No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page	No.	Page
656A	48	717	54	782	60	846	29	918	66	995	68, 74	1070	74
656B	42	718	54	783	56	847	29	919	66	996	74	1071	71
657	—	719	54	784	57	848	28, 29	920	66	997	74	1072	68
658	46	720	54	785	—	849	29	921	29	998	68	1073	68
658A	47	721	54	786	58	850	29	922	29	998A	71, 74	1074	68
658B	47	721A	54	787	57	850A	28, 29	923	28	999	74	1075	71
658C	47	721B	54	788	59	851	29	924	28	1000	68	1076	72
658D	47	722	54	789	59	852	29	925	28	1001	69	1077	—
658E	46	723	54	790	56	853	29	926	28	1002	73	1078	—
659	—	724	28	790A	58	854	29	927	28	1003	73	1079	—
659A	51	725	53	791	57	855	29	928	29	1004	72	1080	71
660	49	726	34, 53	792	58	855A	76	929	15	1005	74	1081	—
661	43	727	34	793	58	856	61	930	39	1006	68	1082	73
662	—	728	55	794	—	857	61	931	75	1007	68	1083	73
663	52	729	55	795	56, 57, 60	858	61	932	75	1008	73	1084	—
664	50	730	55	795	58, 59	859	61	932A	26	1009	68	1085	—
665	44	731	54, 55	796	57, 58	860	62, 93	933	28	1010	69	1086	—
666	—	732	55	797	57	861	62	934	12, 36	1011	68	1087	73
667	46	733	54	798	57	862	66	935	61	1012	70	1088	71
667A	52	734	55	799	59	863	53	936	36	1013	70	1089	71
668	—	735	55	800	—	864	53	937	62	1014	70	1090	71
668A	49	735A	54	801	56	865	23	938	62	1014A	68	1091	71
668B	48	736	—	802	56, 57	866	25	939	62	1015	70	1092	71
669	43	737	55	802A	60	867	22	940	10	1016	70	1092A	72
670	—	737A	54	803	60	868	53	941	62	1017	70	1093	—
671	50	738	55	804	56, 57	869	39	942	36	1018	72	1094	68
672	42	738A	54	804A	60	870	39	943	62	1019	70	1095	—
673	48	739	55	805	60	871	34	944	62	1020	70	1096	—
673A	50	740	55	806	59	873	—	944A	27	1020A	70	1097	—
673B	48	741	55	806A	58	874	—	945	9, 38	1021	70	1098	71
674	50	742	55	807	59	875	65	946	64	1021A	72	1099	71
674A	46	743	55	807A	60	876	65	947	37, 62	1022	70	1100	72
675	48	744	55	807B	58	877	—	948	75	1023	70	1101	71
675A	51	745	55	808	62	878	65	949	41	1024	74	1102	—
676	48	746	55	809	—	879	—	950	27	1025	68	1103	71
677	—	747	54	809A	3, 36, 76	881	65	951	64	1026	—	1104	—
678	52	748	34	810	36, 76	882	—	952	26	1027	—	1105	68
679	51	749	34	811	76	883	—	953	—	1028	73	1106	72
679A	43	750	62	811A	3	884	65	954	74	1029	71	1107	73
680	—	751	56	811B	76	885	—	955	—	1030	—	1108	72
681	—	752	56	812	66	886	—	956	68	1031	62	1109	71
682	—	753	60	813	36	888	—	957	68	1032	70	1110	72
683	48	754	58	814	36	891	65	958	74	1033	—	1111	—
684	—	755	59	815	36	892	65	959	74	1034	—	1112	71
685	—	756	57, 60	816	36	893	—	960	74	70, 74, 89	—	1113	71
686	43	756A	56	816A	76	894	—	961	74, 80	1035	70	1114	—
686A	47	756B	56	816B	25	895	—	962	74	1036	70	1115	—
687	—	757	60	817	63	896	—	963	—	1037	70	1116	68
688	49	758	60	818	29, 62	897	—	964	—	1038	68	1117	72
688A	49	759	57	819	63	898	—	965	71	1039	—	1118	72
689	—	760	60	819A	63	899	—	966	68	1040	68	1119	68
690	—	761	57	820	63	900	65	967	69	1041	74	1120	70
690A	52, 81	761A	56	821	63	901	65	968	69	1042	68	1121	—
691	—	762	60	822	63	902	—	969	69	1043	—	1122	72
692	50	762A	58	823	63	903	—	970	68	1044	—	1123	68
693	43	763	—	824	63, 89	904	—	971	68	1045	69	1124	72
694	50, 88	764	59	825	38	905	—	972	74	1046	69	1125	72
695	—	765	56	826	38	906	—	973	69	1047	70	1126	72
696	42	765A	56	827	—	907	—	974	69, 70	1048	70	1127	72
697	25	765B	60	828	38, Cover	908	—	975	70	1049	—	1128	72
698	53	765C	56	829	53	908A	65	976	68	1050	68	1129	72
699	53	766	59	830	67	908B	65	977	68	1051	—	1130	—
700	53	767	57	831	34	908C	65	978	69	1052	70	1131	72
701	—	768	60	832	64	908D	65	979	69	1053	—	1132	73
702	34	769	56	833	62, 89	908E	—	980	69	1054	69	1133	—
703	53	770	57	834	29	908F	—	981	—	1055	—	1134	74
704	53	771	57	835	28	908G	—	982	71	1056	70	1135	68
705	53	772	59	835A	28	909	65	983	—	1057	70	1136	69
706	54	773	—	836	29	910	36	984	71	1058	71	1137	—
706A	54	774	59	837	62, 76	911	66	985	—	1059	71	1138	70
707	54	775	59	838	28	910A	66	986	68, 72	1060	—	1139	71
708	54	776	57	839	—	911	66	987	74	1061	68	1140	69
709	54	776A	56	840	29	912	66	988	74	1062	71	1141	73
710	54	777	59	841	—	913	5, 36	989	—	1063	71	1142	69
711	54	778	60	842	36	914	66	990	73	1064	69, 70	1143	34, 72
712	54	779	59	843	36, 84	915	66	991	74	1065	70	1144	69
713	54	779A	56	844	29	916	66	992	68, 74	1066	71	1145	73
714	54	780	60	845	29	917	66	993	—	1067	69	1146	72
715	54	781	60					994	—	1068	73	1147	73
716	54									1069	74	1148	72



